THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.--No. 109. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE VICTORY

Latest Details of Tuesday's Election.

Nothing Taken from the Fullness of the Triumph.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Latest Advices.

The New York *Tribune* this morning claims 214 electoral votes for Grant and concedes 79 to Seymour, including Oregon in the latter category, but still regarding it as dubious. When we correct the blunder, still persisted in by the *Tribune*, of giving Louisiana only 6 votes when she has 7, Seymour's total reaches 80. The *Tribune's* list of Congressmen elect, corrected from yesterday, and for the first time added up in the summary, gives 139 to the Republicans and 81 to the Democrats. These figures will be increased to 145 and 83 by the elections yet to be held in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Florida.

The New York *World* of this morning makes the following estimate of the popular vote in the States which participated in the Presidential contest of 1864:—

1868—Seymour	2,251,773		
Grant	2,526,079		
		4,777,852	
1864—McClellan	1,811,754		
Lincoln	2,223,035		
		4,034,789	
Increase in 1868		743,063	

The *Times* claims only 201 electoral votes for Grant; gives Seymour 85, including Alabama; and regards Arkansas and Oregon, with 8 votes, as still doubtful.

We see no good reason, however, for not claiming the three States last named for Grant, making his vote 217, and Seymour's 77, as given in our table yesterday.

New York.

The *Tribune* gives Seymour New York by 7374, but shows conclusively that there is a Republican majority of 2 in the State Senate and 20 in the Assembly, thus ensuring the election of a sound Republican to the United States Senate in the place of Senator Morgan. The *Tribune* places Hoffman's majority in Brooklyn at 14,476, which is 3160 above that of Seymour. The *World* claims a majority in the State of 11,132 for Seymour, and 30,513 for Hoffmann, which are extravagant enough.

New Jersey.

The *World* claims a majority in this State of 2733 for Seymour, and 3694 for Randolph, and recklessly cuts down Congressman Hill's majority in the Fourth district to 89.

Massachusetts.

The majority of Grant in Boston is 3096, and that of Claflin, for Governor, 1956. The *World* concedes a majority in the State of 70,653 for Grant and of 61,317 for Claflin. Bullock's majority for Governor last year was only 27,946.

Connecticut.

Grant's majority in this State will be fully 3000, but the New Haven *Palladium* concedes only 2912.

Rhode Island.

Grant's majority is now placed at 6345.

Pennsylvania.

By filling up the blanks in our Pennsylvania table of yesterday with estimated majorities, the *Tribune* makes out for Grant a majority of 23,539 in the State, which is certainly below the mark. Grant's majority will be at least 25,000.

Iowa.

The Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee claims 55,000 for Grant, and a majority of over 30,000 for equal suffrage.

Ohio.

The latest returns do not materially affect the estimates of Grant's majority in this State heretofore published. It will be not far from 45,000.

Illinois.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Grant's majority in Cook county is 8853 against 4476 for Lincoln in 1864. Illinois and Iowa are striving for the Republican championship of the West. The aggregate majorities in both States will exceed 100,000, and Iowa seems to be a little ahead.

Georgia.

The official count has been received from twenty counties in Georgia. They give 9853 majority for Seymour. Seymour's majority in the State is estimated at 25,000.

A later despatch says:—Returns from forty-five counties show a Democratic majority of 24,000, with eighty-seven counties to hear from. The Democrats claim the State by over 40,000 majority.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—The split in the Republican party has resulted in the defeat of Donnelly, and the election of Wilson, Democrat, to Congress. The State gives 12,000 Republican majority, and negro suffrage is carried by 6000 majority.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—While Donnelly is probably defeated for Congress in the St. Paul District of Minnesota, the Legislature elect is largely composed of his friends, and it is thought that he will be chosen United States Senator in place of Norton.

BUTLER.

A Radical Criticism on his Election.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:—This victory of Butler's, brilliant as it will appear to him, has cost him a deal more than the money he has paid out. He has gained his election, but has lost his prestige. The thousands of his majority will not make up for the serious and determined hostility of the myriads of good Republicans all over the country who come out against him, and the still larger number who supported him with a reservation and under protest. He will go into the next Congress—nay, into the next session—with the certainty that Grant and his advisers, and all the better leaders of the party, have lost the little confidence they ever had in him. His success at the polls will increase rather than lessen their distrust of him. He will find it harder than ever to carry a measure in Congress—far harder, nay, impossible, to smuggle through fictitious claims in the committee room, and enrich his friends with the public plunder. In Massachusetts he will be formidable, because he has got his foot on the necks of the political leaders, but that will not last long; while outside the State he will be powerless until he repays his Democratic friends who gave him such a heavy vote by joining their party and making open war upon Grant—as he is likely to do at the first opportunity.

Feelings of the Opposition.

The Boston *Advertiser* gives expression to the chagrin of the anti-Butler party as follows:—

General Butler has gained an apparent advantage over all opposition, the machinery which worked so well in the caucuses carrying him safely through the election. The result is disgraceful and deplorable, both because it continues in the public service a man notoriously unfit to be trusted, and because it reveals such widespread servility to caucus dictation put forth in its worst possible form. If those who have aided this result are satisfied with their exploit and their prize, those who resisted in the name of good faith and public decency certainly ought not to complain. The advantage gained by this defiance of the sense of Republicans throughout the country is apparent only; the real success is with those who, with nothing to gain personally, and in the face of an overwhelming public opinion, were willing to stand by their principles if only to protest against the outrage that was done to them. General Butler brought into the canvass a style unknown to the present generation in Massachusetts, the manners of the plantation and the morals of the police court, the effect of which is doubtless as surprising to him as it will be to the country at large. But great as his immediate success has been here, it will, in the face of the courageous protest made against him, give him little prestige before a tribunal where such agencies are estimated at their proper value, and where, as he has already learned by an experience which would have been humiliating to any other man, personal triumphs are less easily won.

EARTHQUAKES.

Full Particulars of the Commotion on the Pacific Coast in October—The Damaging Effects.

Full particulars of the earthquake which occurred in California on the 21st ultimo are given by the San Francisco *Bulletin*, from which we cull the following details:—

At 6½ minutes before 8 o'clock this morning San Francisco was visited by the severest earthquake shock it has ever yet known. The general direction of the shock was northerly and southerly, though some local descriptions give a rotary motion. The movement was part of a general disturbance which was felt throughout the State, and which has caused more alarm and injury than ever before known in California. The shock lasted forty-two seconds—a long time for such a terrible phenomenon—and gathered violence as it continued until near the end. It was accompanied by the usual rumbling and grating sound, to which was added the loud rattling of window frames, shattering of glass, banging of doors, and the crash of objects falling from shelves and mantels.

The first impulse with nearly everybody was to rush into the streets, which were instantly filled all over the city with excited crowds, including some who had not yet completed their toilets or had rushed tumultuously from bed. Several light shocks were felt subsequently, which increased the apprehensions of the multitude, and kept the streets filled as places of safety. Thomas Tennent, who kept a very cool watch of the phenomena, and who is our authority for the time and duration of the first shock, says the oscillation was from southeast to northwest nearly.

The time of the second shock was 9·23 o'clock; duration five seconds; direction the same as before. Lighter and briefer tremors occurred at intervals of about half an hour until fifteen minutes past 12. The more pronounced of these caused fresh stampedes to the street of those who were attempting to conduct business or trying to work. The initial shock was most severely felt along the eastern side of the city, and within the limits of the made land between Montgomery street and the water. On the solid land, outside of the thickly-built business portion of the city, no serious damage was done to any well constructed house.

Some window-panes were cracked or broken, some chimneys twisted or overthrown, some cornices and firewalls crumbled, and considerable plaster split. Mantel ornaments and shelved crockery were thrown down and broken, all over the city. Some top heavy articles of furniture, like corner etageres loaded with books, were thrown over. Tanks and dishes containing water or other liquids slopped their contents. Clocks stopped running. Door bells rang. Imperfectly secured doors and window blinds opened. Tall structures, like steeples and towers, were seen to sway slightly, and the motion of the earth under the feet was unpleasantly plain to persons out of doors and not leaning against any superstructure. Horses started and snorted, exhibiting every sign of fear, and in some cases dashing off furiously with their riders or attached vehicles. Dogs crouched trembling and whining, and in the suburbs fowls flew to the trees, uttering notes of alarm. The panic among women and children was for a few minutes excessive, and their cries and tears were very moving. But it was not long before a majority of the inhabitants of the city were walking or riding about curiously inspecting the effects of the shock upon the houses. It was a relief to all to discover that the solid portions of the town site escaped with very little damage, and especially that the loss of life had been much exaggerated, though the cases in which life was lost are numerous and sad enough.

Owing to the excitement business was generally interrupted, and to some extent suspended. The repeated tremors, which have continued up to the hour of going to press (three o'clock), made most folks nervous and indisposed to shopping, figuring, or writing. The overthrow of articles and the dirt made by fallen plaster caused a confusion that would alone have prevented the regular transaction of business. In several newspaper offices matter in type for the press was rather summarily "distributed," and the cases were more or less deranged. The work of the day has been to "put things to rights," make hasty repairs, take account of damage, and exchange experiences.

CHINA.

Affairs in the Kingdom of the Celestials.

Hong Kong advices are received to the 14th ultimo.

An American Arrested for Murder.

John Henry Shatswell, first officer of the American ship Sooloo, was arrested on the 18th of last month on a charge of murder. It appeared in evidence that the men forward were in the habit of inducing Chinamen to come off in sanpans in order to buy rum of them, and of course, sailor fashion, to get drunk and become useless. Shatswell ordered a man forward, and told him to let him know if any sanpan came alongside with rum. A boat soon came alongside, and in answer to the question, "Have got samshoo?" answered in the affirmative. The first officer, on being informed of this, came forward, and, picking up a heavy stone, dropped it quietly into the boat. The stone struck the Chinaman on the head, who fell right overboard and went down right under the bottom of the ship without a struggle. Shatswell was arrested and stated in defense that there had been a great deal of rum on board of the ship lately, and the men were quite disorderly in consequence. He said his intention was to smash the bottom of the boat, and thus catch the Chinamen and put them in charge of the police. He had attempted to catch some of them two or three times by giving chase in one of the ship's boats, but had never been able to succeed. At the inquest a verdict of wilful murder was found against the mate and second mate. When brought before the court Shatswell was held to answer in the sum of £400 bail, and the second mate was discharged. The trial will most probably come on towards the end of September.

The English Bombard a Town.

Lieutenant Johnson, commanding the English gunboat Bustard, recently fired upon the town of Choo-chi, on the river Han. The Choo-chi men, it seems, fired on and plundered a boat load of provisions intended for the Bustard. He represented the matter to the Total who refused to make the required reparation on the score of alleged inability, when Lieutenant Johnson took the matter in hand himself and bombarded the town. Several people were killed and a great deal of property destroyed. I rather imagine that Lieutenant Johnson has got himself into a scrape for this action, as certainly, before taking such summary measures, after representing the matter to the Total and failing to receive satisfaction, he should, in accordance with her Majesty's orders in council, have referred the matter to Pekin. The event has caused quite an excitement, and the matter is discussed *pro* and *con* with considerable spirit.

Terrible Mutiny on Board of a Coolie Emigrant Ship.

A short time ago I gave you an account of a coolie mutiny on board the ship Therese from Macao, but I give you now the details of a still more revolting tragedy. Another vessel with her cargo of human flesh has come to grief. The particulars of this terrible affair are, I think, without parallel, but I doubt very much whether we shall ever learn the actual truth of the matter. The following are the facts as far as we can ascertain:—

On the 24th of April last the Italian barque (?) Providenza, 564 tons register, commanded by Captain Natini, arrived here from Callao with a cargo of guano, consigned to Messrs. Remedios & Co., and in due time went over to Macao to take her cargo of coolies for Callao. The captain had his wife and two little children on board, and everything having been duly prepared, the vessel left Macao on the 23d of July with 380 coolies on board. The work as far as regards the barracoons was finished, and the agent in Callao was advised of the departure of the ship. The next intelligence that comes to hand takes all by surprise; the danger of the trade is well known, but nevertheless the news of any accident to a coolie ship is always a shock. We hear that the vessel which left Macao with a European captain and crew and 380 coolies on board, arrived in Hakodadi on the 19th of August with only forty-two Chinese alive on board. The vessel is dismasted, and when examined by the proper authorities she is in such a condition that even her nationality cannot be discovered. Spots of blood are plentiful, not only in the cabin but all over the vessel. The coolies on board produced contracts dated June, 1867, or about the time the Providenza went to Callao last year, and they say that they have been out six months. Of course they must account for the absence of the commander and crew of the vessel. They say that the captain and his men "left the ship in a gale of wind and took everything with them." The idea naturally is that there has been a mutiny, during which the captain, his wife, his children, and the crew have all been mercilessly slaughtered and cast into the sea. The vessel has evidently been in a gale of wind after the captain was killed, for her masts are gone, no doubt from ignorance on the part of the unhappy creatures confined on board. Such is the end of a coolie ship's voyage. The Japanese authorities in Hakodadi are going to keep the ship until something is known, for the destruction is so great that not even a paper remains on board to show from whence the vessel came, her name, or anything else. The Italian Consul in Macao has, however, received such information as leads him to think that there is no doubt that the ill-fated ship is the *Providenza*.

OBSEQUIES.

The Funeral of the Late Judge Betts.

The funeral of the late Samuel R. Betts, who for more than forty years had filled the important position of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, took place yesterday at noon. About 10 o'clock A. M. the remains of the lamented deceased were conveyed by train from New Haven, Conn., where he died, and brought to Woodlawn Cemetery, Westchester county, N. Y., and there interred in the family burial place. The coffin, which was in every way suitable to the exalted rank of the deceased Judge, was lowered into the grave in the presence of sorrowing relatives, who have lost a sincere and noble hearted friend. There were also present members of the New York bar, to whom Judge Betts had become endeared by his urbanity and kindness, and the independence of whose profession he had done so much to uphold and maintain.

Several officials of the United States courts attended to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the remains of the deceased, whose kindly voice will never again be heard in those halls of justice which have become identified, as it were, with the greatness of his legal talent, the vigor of his intellect, and the depth of his acquirements. Had the day been finer (rain having continued to fall during the funeral ceremony) the obsequies would have been more largely attended; but as it was the gathering at the interment of this illustrious man, whose life must be regarded as having been deeply interwoven with the history of the country, included a representation of the bench, the bar, and the general public, who evinced the regret they so deeply feel at the loss of so good and so great a man. Edmund Burke said that he would rather sleep on the southern side of a little country church yard than in the tomb of the Capulets. His wish has been almost gratified. Indeed, it is generally the wish of great men to be buried in a simple manner, and the friends of the departed Judge have not omitted to follow the good example. His grave is on the slope of a hill, shadowed by two tall trees; the rain has mixed with its freshly dug clay; the storms of winter will beat over it long and drearily; but they cannot obscure the light that has survived the tomb; they cannot blot out that immortality over which the grave has no control—the spirit lives though the body dies.

CRIMES OF WOMEN.

Criminal Statistics in England and Wales.

The criminal statistics of England and Wales for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1867, show that 3867 women were committed for trial charged with indictable offenses, and 15,549 men—one woman to every four men. In England and Wales 139 persons were committed for trial for murder in the year, and as many as 53, considerably more than a third, were women.

Seven women were sentenced to death in the year—four servants) a charwoman, a needlewoman, and a factory worker—all for the murder of their offspring. No woman was executed in the year; the capital sentences were all commuted to penal servitude. Eleven women were committed for trial for attempts to murder, 55 for wounding with intent to maim, 29 for manslaughter, 18 for arson, 112 for burglary and breaking into shops, 36 for robbery, 2731 for larceny, 287 of these last being servants; 208 women were committed for trial for fraud, 10 for perjury, 35 for keeping disorderly houses.

Women seem to have their luck before the law: 72 per cent. of the men apprehended for indictable offenses were committed for trial, but only 58 per cent. of the women; 73 per cent. of the men proceeded against summarily were convicted, but only 61 per cent. of the women. For the returns relating to the less serious offenses distinguish between men and women in the convictions; of the 335,359 persons summarily convicted before magistrates in England and Wales in the year, 55,163, nearly a sixth, were females; 15,217 were convicted of drunkenness, one woman for every four men so convicted. 10,030 of the summary convictions of women were for assaults; 185 of them aggravated assaults on women or children; 7172 were for stealing. 5223 women were convicted as prostitutes, 26 as incorrigible rogues, 51 for cruelty to animals, 439 for unlawful pledging, 158 for deserting or neglecting to support children, 570 for using short weights and measures.

The returns of sentences and punishments in the year unfortunately do not distinguish between men and women, but the prison returns show that 35,084 females were sent to county and borough prisons in the year, many of them more than once, and therefore counting more than once. 14,348 were there in that year not for the first time; 2565 had been there above ten times. The return shows, in the case of females, 44·8 per cent. recommitments; in the case of males only 36·2 per cent., and the result was that the female commitments were more than a fourth of the whole number. 20,087 of the women in county and borough prisons were under sentence of hard labor, but one-fourth of these sentences were not carried into effect.

The daily average number of women in county and borough jails in the year was 3746; in convict prisons, 1031; 256 girls were committed to reformatory schools; 307 women were under detention in prisons for criminal lunatics. The number of women out of prison returned by the police as belonging to the criminal classes in England and Wales in 1867 is 47,393—a number 478 fewer than in the preceding year; 5445 were known thieves, 655 receivers of stolen goods, 5753 suspected persons, 9921 vagrants and tramps, 25,619 prostitutes.

Of the whole number of 96,932 females apprehended for indictable offenses or proceeded against summarily, as many as 55,657 were not known to the police as bad characters.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Action of the New York Union League Last Evening.

The Union League of New York held a special meeting last evening, to take action in reference to the alleged frauds in the election for Governor in that city. Mr. John Jay, the President, occupied the chair. On calling the meeting to order, the President congratulated the League on the majority obtained under the banner of Grant and Colfax.

New York stands recorded not for faith and freedom, but for a platform of anarchy, new rebellion, and national repudiation. The Mayor of our city is supposed to have been elected by the sovereign will of the people. To the fair and honest decision of the people we, as good citizens, cheerfully submit, but circumstances seem to represent that the constitutional will of the people has been subverted by an organized scheme whereby thousands of illegal votes were cast. These principles and practices will prove as dangerous to the people of the State as to those of the city. If we are satisfied that our suspicion is correct, we must decide what is to be done with regard to it. The result of your deliberations will be looked for with interest. The question is, what is to be done?

Horace Greeley said—The election which has just passed shows singular results. Except throughout this city and some portions of the South, where there were enormous frauds, there was an increased vote for Grant and Colfax. In the cities, save New Orleans, where the citizens were expelled, the results have been unparalleled. San Francisco and Boston both gave an increased vote over the last election. So does Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Chicago. The only marked exception is the city of New York and the surrounding districts. We have redeemed Buffalo. So with Rochester, which was lost last spring. So with a majority of the cities. Here we see a great exception. In New Jersey, on the west, we had Hudson county against us. On the north, the village of Westchester. On the east, Brooklyn. Here was a largely increased proportionate as well as absolute vote. There was nothing like this in any part of the Union. In New York and her suburbs results stand out in glaring contrast with the other places. In the South probably half of the great portion of the residue were kept back from the polls by the bowie-knife and pistol pointed at the loyal and Republican voters. This antagonism argues a corresponding cause. No such results are procured without reason. We owe the primary disaster to the corrupt influences controlling our last Legislature.

I would rather be ruled by despotism than by a cabal elected to office by fraudulent votes, thus keeping up a form of a government in an unprincipled oligarchy. We must make head against this corruption; they have stolen this State. We may not oust them from power. Seventy-five years ago a Governor was to steal on the people of this State by burning the votes of several counties. The people punished this iniquity the very minute they had an opportunity. If we take the first opportunity and raise a barrier against further frauds, we can render them impossible if we do our duty now. Mr. Greeley offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Club a large majority of the legal votes of this State voted on Tuesday last that Ulysses S. Grant should be next President and Schuyler Colfax next Vice-President of the United States, and that John A. Griswold should be next Governor of this State.

Resolved, That the vote of the majority has been overruled and subverted by wholesale fraud, whereof the issue of counterfeit naturalization certificates, the registration of aliens and non residents as legal voters, and the polling of ten thousands of illegal votes by repeaters, are incidents.

Resolved, That we request John A. Griswold and his associates on the Republican State ticket to contest the return of their competitors, in the interest of the purity of elections and of popular right, in case facts shall be developed which justify such a step.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to take these subjects into consideration and fully investigate in respect thereto, with authority to institute and prosecute any measures connected therewith which shall be deemed proper or expedient, and with authority to solicit subscriptions for the purpose above indicated.

VOUDOOISM.

Evidences of Witchcraft, as Seen by a Democratic Reporter.

The Meridian (Ga.) *Mercury* gives the following:—

We heard of a case recently at Marion, which strongly illustrates the negro's natural tendency to Voudooism.

A negro by the name of Clay came to Marion something more than a year ago from Indiana, where he had lived during and previous to the war as a freeman, in the full enjoyment of all the educational privileges the negro worshipping people of that State were disposed to vouchsafe. He set up a negro school, and very soon became a great light among his race as a teacher of the young in the "rud ments" and of the old in the knowledge of their political and social rights. We do not know, but suppose that he has been operating under the auspices of Northern educational societies for the enlightenment of the poor negro in the South, and was deemed eminently fit for the noble task.

Of late, Clay has fallen into bad health, and firmly believes that he has been *conjured* by old Frank Clinton, with whom he has been boarding. By his witchery and devilish arts, he believes that old Frank has filled him chock full of lizards, bugs, and vermin. He sent for a "doctor," who has a great reputation for exorcising devils, and breaking the "spells" of sorcerers. (This great doctor lives in Meridian, but we never heard of him before.) Clay says that he is improving under his treatment. He has got rid of three great *bess* bugs—the big black bug, considerably bigger than a June-bug, that invades one's chamber of a summer night, to buzz and thump around the room. The doctor laid him on his back, and working his legs up and down like a pump, succeeded, so Clay avers, in pumping a peck of wood lice out of him. The lizards are as yet beyond the doctor's art to cast out; and Clay firmly believes he is full of them. The way he says Frank filled him with lizards was this:—He caught a water lizard out of a spring, cut its head off and put it into a bottle of water, and as opportunity offered, gave it to him to drink, and thus charged his corpus with the tormenting reptiles.

The negroes about Marion believe in Clay's having been "tricked" by old Frank. As a proof of it Frank was recently tried before the church, and among the specifications was gravely alleged the charge of conjuring Clay. He was convicted, and not only expelled from the church, but a committee waited upon him and ordered him to leave in twenty four hours, upon pain of death. Frank did not leave, but it is believed was in mortal terror. The Sheriff had a warrant to arrest him for stealing, and yesterday, for the first time, he put himself in the way of that officer, who housed him in the jail, where, for the present, the old conjurer is safe from the dread intent.

A Candidate for Death.

The following extraordinary advertisement appeared in a French paper:—"A man much discouraged, and who wishes to end his life, is desirous of meeting with an English gentleman, who will promise to settle 10,000 francs upon his children. He will then place himself entirely of the disposal of the gentleman, to fight all his duels, mount the summit of a glacier, descend into the crater of Vesuvius, or precipitate himself from a balloon. Address M. A. D., post restante, Paris."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Slight Shocks of Earthquake on the Pacific Coast—The Hindman Murder—Blair Hears the Returns.

Financial and Commercial

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Slight Shocks of Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Slight earthquakes have been an almost daily occurrence here since October 21. Last night at 9 o'clock there was a sharp shock, lasting twelve seconds, which created considerable alarm among the people, though it caused no damage to property.

The Election.

In this city the vote cast reached 25,700, the largest ever polled. The Democratic majority is 1313. The defeated Republican municipal officers intend to contest the election. The Central Committee profess to have proof that over two thousand illegal votes were cast.

The election of members of the Legislature in British Columbia was held yesterday. The Confederation candidates were successful in every district heard from. The vote was unusually large, the franchise having been extended to foreigners who had been residents for three months.

The Kentuck Mining Company has declared a dividend of $20 per share for October.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Hindman Assassination—"We Accept the Situation"—An Era of Good Feeling.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—A son of General Hindman was in the city to-day. It is stated on reliable authority that the General was assassinated by his brother-in-law just after he (Hindman) had filed a petition for a divorce from his wife.

The great majority of the Democrats of this city accept the situation, and are rising from the recent defeat with remarkably good grace. It is proposed by leading members of the radical and Democratic clubs engaged in the recent campaign to have a grand union ball in a few days, and thus inaugurate an era of good feeling. The only gains made by the Democrats in this county are one member of Congress and one Representative in the Legislature.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 6—A. M.—Consols, 94⅛@94¼ for money and 94⅜ for account; United States five-twenties easier at 73⅝. Erie Railroad, 27⅞; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—A. M.—Cotton steady: the sales to-day will probably reach 15,000 bales. Sales of the week 121,000 bales, of which 27,000 were for export and 26,000 for speculation. Stocks, 426,000 bales, of which 48,000 are American. The latter is nearly 50,000 more than the estimate made.

LONDON, Nov. 6—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d. a 61s.; Oil Cake, £12 a £12 5s. for Western in bags; Linseed Oil, £29 5s.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 14,600,000 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 6—P. M.—United States Five-twenties quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—P. M.—Cotton firm. Lard, 66s. Turpentine, 26s. Total stock of cotton at sea bound to Liverpool 284,000 bales, of which 35,000 bales are American.

LONDON, Nov. 6—P. M.—Turpentine, 27s. Spirits of Petroleum, 10s.

HAVRE, Nov. 6—P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6—2·30 P. M.—United States Five-twenties declined to 78¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—2·30 P. M.—Cotton firm. The market at Manchester for yarns and fabrics is heavy.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn firm. Oats, 3s. 8d. Red wheat weak at 9s. 9d. Provisions unchanged.

Blair, Jr., Hears of the Returns—A Rebel General's Wife—Republican Demonstration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—General F. P. Blair, Jr., was in this city yesterday. He left, after reading the election returns, for Salty Land via the Union Pacific Railroad.

A woman named Mrs. Frazer arrived in Alton last night from Springfield, and put up at the Alton House. This morning she was found dead in her bed. The immediate cause of her death was evidently convulsions. She represented herself in Springfield to be the wife of a Rebel General Frazer, of Louisiana, who is now in Europe.

The Republicans had a torchlight procession last night, in honor of their victory. It was the grandest affair ever witnessed here with regard to length and display. The streets were crowded, many houses were illuminated, fireworks set off in all directions, and unbounded enthusiasm was manifested.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 5.—Flour firm at $5·75@6·75. Wheat, good shipping, $1·75; 20,000 sacks good shipping, to arrive, sold at $1·70. Legal tenders, 75.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Nov. 6, 1868.

There is no favorable change to notice in the Money Market, and we can scarcely furnish quotations for outside operations, which range from 10@12 per cent. on good collaterals.

There was not much disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Governments declined ½@1 per cent. 111½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 103¼ for 10-40s; 105½ for '62 5-20s; 104½ for 64 5-20s; 104⅞ for '65, 5-20s; and 106⅜ for '67 5-20s. City loans were lower. The new issue sold at 102@102¼.

Railroad shares were unsettled. Reading sold at 46½@48, the latter rate b. 30, closing at 47, a slight decline on the closing price of last evening; Catawissa preferred at 28¾, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¼, a slight decline; Norristown at 67, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54, a decline of ¼; and Minehill at 58, no change; 127½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 9 for Catawissa common; and 24¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 15⅛ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut, and 11 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 27@27¼; 19⅛ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal, and 31 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS

100 sh Read R.......................b10. 47¾

FIRST BOARD.

$100	City 6s, New	101	100 sh	Read	46¾
$1000	do. New	102¾	50	do...c.	46¾
$2000	do. New. ls.	102¾	100	do...b10.	47¾
$1000	N Pa 10s	108	100	do...c.	46 6/
$500	do.	108	200	do...ls.b10.	47¾
$2000	Pa R 2 m 6s...ls.	98	100	do...b5&in.	47
100 sh	Leh Nav...b30.	27¾	80	do	46⅞
200	do...2 c.	27	47	do...trf.	47
100	do...b30.	27¾	100	do...c.	46·81
200	do...ls.	27¾	100	do	46 81
200 sh	Cata Pf...ls.	28¾	100	do	46⅞
300	do...ls.	28¾	100	do...b30.	46
100	do.	28¾	100	do...b a.	47¾
10 sh	Penna R.	53¼	100	do...b15.	47½
500	do...d b.	53	100	do...b5.	47¾
100	do...opg.	53¾	200	do...ls c.	46·81
2 sh	Leh V R.	54	100	do	46⅞
4 sh	Norrist'n	67	100	do...b30.	47½
2 sh	Minehill..25wn.	58	100	do...b10.	47 81

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	132¼	10·58 A. M.	132¼
10·20 "	132⅛	11·42 "	132¼
10·31 "	132¼	11·45 "	132¼
10·45 "	132¼	11·46 "	132¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@112; do. 1862, 105⅞@106¼; do. 1864, 104¼@105; do., 1865, 104⅝@105¼; do. 1865, new, 106⅜@107⅝; do., 1867, new, 107¼@108, do., 1868, 108¼@108¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 103@103½. One Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 132¼@132¼. Silver, 128½@130.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅞ bid; old 5-20s, do., 105¾@106; new 5-20s, 1864, 104¾@105; do., 1865, 104⅞@105; 5-20s, July, 1865, 106¼@107; do., 1867 107¼@107¾; do. 1868 108¼@108¾; 10-40s, 103¼@103⅜. Gold, 132¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 111⅞@112⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 105⅞@106¼; do. 1864, 104⅝@105⅛; do., 1865, 104⅞@105¼; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107⅝; do. July, 1867, 107⅝@108¼; 1868, 108¼@108⅝; 10-40s, 103¼@103⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 132¼@132¼.

—The coal tonnage on the Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the week ending Nov. 5, inst., inclusive, was.......33,490 15 tons.
Corresponding week last year...... 29,072·14 "

Increase for the week............ 4,418 01 "

For the season to Nov. 5, 1868.......842,964 08 "
For the season to Nov. 5, 1867.......889,526·07 "

Decrease for the season.............. 46,561.10

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	118	Chi. and R. I. R.	102
N. Y. and E. R.	39½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	105½
Ph. and Rea. R.	93¼	Mil. and St. P. com	65
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	80¼	Adams Express Co.	46
Cle. and Pitt. R.	81½	Gold	132¼
Chi. and N. W. com	74	Market panicky.	
Chi. and N. W. pref.	78¼		

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 6.—There is no change worthy of special note to record in the Flour market. The demand is still confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 500 bbls., including superfine, at $5·75@6·50, extras at $6·75@7, spring wheat extra family at $7@9, winter wheat do. do. at $8·50@10·75, and fancy brands at $11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $8@8·25 per bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal. The Wheat market is quiet, but prices are steady; sales of red at $1·85@2·10, and amber at $2·10@2·14. Rye sells at $1·50@1·55 per bushel; 1000 bushels Western sold at the former rate. Corn is without improvement; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·20@1·22, and Western mixed at $1·17@1·19. Oats are not so strong; sales of 4000 bushels Western at 68@70 cents. Barley is dull, with small sales of New York State at $1·90@2·10. Malt is selling at $2·30@2·40.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is steady at $7@7·75 per 64 lbs. Timothy is nominal at $3@3·15. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·60@2·63.

Bark has declined; sales of 50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at about $43. Tanners' ranges from $18 to 21 per cord.

Whisky is firmer; sales at $1·16@1·18 per gallon, tax paid; the former rate to arrive.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............44 | 11 A. M.............50 | 2 P. M.............52

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Romaine, Cain, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Chas C. Van Horn.
Schr Mary Louise, Hamilton, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Harriet Baker, Webber, Portland, do.
Schr P. L. Smith, Bunker, Belfast, Me., Merchant & Co.
Schr Agate, Nangler, Provincetown, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Grace Wattson, Nickerson, Norwalk, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, Salem, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, Providence, do.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Open Sea, Coombs, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Decora, Carll, Bridgeton, do.
Schr L. K. Cogswell, Sweet, Ipswich, do.
Schr George H. Bent, Smith, Commercial Point.
St'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Agate, Nangler, from Provincetown.
Schr Grace Wattson, Nickerson, from Green Haven.
Schr George H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr L. K. Cogswell, Sweet, from Ipswich.
Schr Open Sea, Coombs, from Camden.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, from Salem.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, from Providence.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 4—6 P. M.—Brig City 1s and schr Laura Bridgman, from Philadelphia for Boston, went to sea this morning. Barque Flora, for London, and brig Waverly, for Odessa, both from Philadelphia, are at the Breakwater; the Waverly had her foreyard broken and is being supplied with a new one.
Wind SW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Adaline Richardson, Wright, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Castle, hence for Boston, was spoken 4th inst, by a New York pilot boat.
Schr Eloise, Nutter, hence at Apponaug 4th inst.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, hence, at Salem 1st inst.
Schrs Wm. Allen, Grant; H. A. Rogers, Franders; and A. T. Shingle, Jones, hence, at Washington, D. C. 3d inst.
Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, hence at Newport 3d inst.
Schr L. P. Pharo, Collins, hence, at Washington, D. C., 4th inst.
Schr Ida L. Pierce, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 3d inst.
Schr Farragut, Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 3d ult.
Schr J. L. Leach, Wade, was at Fernandina 30th ult.
Schr Union Flag, Maloney, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst., with lumber.
The Willoughby Spit Lightboat was replaced 4th inst., and now shows two lights, as per chart.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Arrived, ship Theresa, from Hamburg; ship Angelo Maria Reckman, from Bordeaux. The ship Sallie Brown, from New York, arrived at Portland, Oregon, Nov. 2.
Cleared, ship Ontario, for New York. Sailed, ships Neptune, for Liverpool, and Achievement, for Cork.
(*By Atlantic Cable.*)
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6.—Arrived, steamship Russia, last evening.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Governor Seymour.

From the N. Y. World.

Our noble candidate will be followed into retirement by the cordial good wishes and affectionate admiration of the great Democratic party that selected him for the post of honor in the memorable canvass which has just closed. It is a great misfortune to the country that his preëminent abilities should not be exerted for the public advantage in the first office of the Government; but to him personally the exemption brings a sense of relief. The Presidency, with an adverse Congress to thwart him, would have been a cramped and fettered position, full of embarrassment and annoyance. He could have carried out no enlarged policy of his own. Instead of an engine to move the train, he would have been merely a brake upon the wheels to prevent its swift descent down the declivity of ruin. Before the four years shall have ended the country will repent in sackcloth that he was not chosen President. But the only regret felt by himself is that the nation must suffer the further consequences of a policy conceived in fanaticism and brought forth in malignity; a policy which has arrayed section against section and race against race, when the common interest requires the removal of distrust and the healing of wounds that have been too long kept open.

When the time shall come for a calm review of the canvass, the party will be constrained to acknowledge that Governor Seymour has shown himself the wisest and most sagacious of all our leaders. We impute no blame to those who were more impetuous and less farseeing. The flagrant misrule of the Republicans provoked and justified vehement indignation. Governor Seymour shared this feeling; but his clear and solid judgment made a true estimate of obstacles. It was plain that the Senate would be Republican for the next four years. It was therefore idle to load the canvass with any issues which would merely provoke that body into an attitude of resistance. The greenback question was an issue of that character; and Governor Seymour did his utmost, in speeches made before the Convention met, to prevent the party from committing itself to an impracticable project. To pay the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks would require legislation by Congress. There could be no such legislation for the ensuing four years without the assent of a Republican Senate. But before the four years expire, we ought to be so near to specie payments as to render the question of no practical consequence. If the question had not been made a party one, a number of Republican Senators were ready, on financial grounds, to adopt the theory against which they are now fully committed. If this issue had been kept out of politics, the bond-holding interest would have stood neutral instead of spending large sums of money to defeat the Democratic party. If not in principle, at least as a point of party strategy, all must now be convinced that Governor Seymour was right, and that the Convention erred in overruling his judgment. Had the able and popular statesman who represented the greenback issue been nominated, we should have lost every Northern State, as we have lost his own, by heavy majorities. The well-known opinions of Governor Seymour have saved us from such a calamity.

Another point in which Governor Seymour exhibited consummate judgment as a statesman and a party leader was his wish to pitch the canvass in a moderate key. The same inevitable fact of an opposition Senate confronted him here as on the other question. It was not expedient to bring into the canvass of 1863 things that cannot be accomplished, if at all, until after 1872. Sufficient unto the day is the burden thereof. The people might easily have been now educated up to all that is now practicable, and the education would naturally have gone on and kept pace with the opening possibilities of reform. It is lawful to learn of our enemies. The Republicans have succeeded in carrying so many extreme measures by always professing less in the elections than they have undertaken afterwards. You cannot put your train in full speed at the very instant of starting. Governor Seymour formed a correct estimate of the conditions of success; but some other leaders, equally honest and patriotic, had not reached so enlarged a view of the situation.

One mistake we think Governor Seymour made, and a grave one. It was not for the interest of the party that he should have declined, so long and so persistently, to permit his name to be used as a candidate. He did right to yield at last; we do not see how he could have done otherwise. But his early refusals were unfortunate.* If he had allowed his friends to make a canvass for him some months before the Convention met, he would have prevented the long struggle which finally came back to the same point of his nomination. Had he come into the Convention with a strong body of delegates pledged to his support, and a widespread expectation that he was to be the candidate, he would not have been foiled in his attempt to mould the platform. The greenback issue got in because it came supported by a strong candidate and a formidable force of active delegates. Mr. Seymour's views came inscribed on the banner of no candidate and supported by no powerful combination. The opposition to Mr. Pendleton, though intense, had neither unity, organization, nor a leader If Governor Seymour had come into the field early, he would have been nominated on the second or third ballot, if not on the first; the platform would have embodied his views; the candidate for Vice-President would not have been selected by an exhausted, impatient Convention, which, in its hurry to adjourn, had ceased to be a deliberative body.

The suggestion of Chief Justice Chase's name in connection with the Democratic nomination was every way unfortunate, and did the party great mischief. It prevented practical views, like those held by Governor Seymour, and advocated in the month of June in the *World*, from gaining a fair hearing in the party. As soon as we began to advocate such views with some zeal, it was inferred that we were squinting at the nomination of Chase. People sometimes read their own preconceptions into newspaper articles, as sects find their own invented tenets in the Bible. If the *World* could have been permitted to connect its views of a platform with Governor Seymour's name as a candidate, they would have encountered no prejudice. But it was known that some other people were advocating Chase, and the false inference was drawn that the *World's* articles were a part of the same movement, until we repudiated that interpretation. The same things which, with Judge Chase as a candidate, would have been regarded as Republicanizing the Democratic party, would have been accepted from Governor Seymour, in his *own* interest as a candidate, without serious dissent. It was supposed by some that, if Judge Chase were elected, he would have influence with the Republican Senate. This was, doubtless, a great mistake. The Senate would have regarded him as a renegade Republican, and have treated him as they treat President Johnson. Whatever might be yielded to them by a President who had been a life-long Democrat would be regarded as a concession and a basis of negotiation for an equivalent. Both as a candidate and as President Mr. Seymour had more elements of success than Mr. Chase; but to develop his full strength as a candidate he should have come early into the canvass, and have had the advantage of shaping the issues. This would have forestalled the necessity of his coming actively into the canvass at the last hour to clear the party of misrepresentations which could not have existed if he had come into the Convention as its foremost candidate, and shaped the platform in accordance with his own judgment.

The *World's* earnest demand for a change of tactics after the October defeats was misinterpreted, as its articles were at first in June, in consequence of being read through the colored glasses of another ill-advised Chase movement, which we had nothing to do with, and certainly no wish to promote. General Blair's nomination was as great a surprise to us as to the Convention itself and the party. His Brodhead letter flew directly in the face of all that the *World* had been advocating in the month of June. The needless defeats in October confirmed us in the opinion that the *World* had then advised the party wisely, and that General Blair's influence was disastrous. We promptly determined, as the last hope of saving anything in the Northern States, to make a wide separation in the public mind between the views and policy of Governor Seymour and his misplaced associate on the ticket. The attempt was successful. We have thereby saved New York, which the Republicans confidently expected to carry after the October elections. If Governor Seymour had allowed his friends to bring him into the field last winter, Mr. Pendleton would hardly have come into competition with him; the foolish Chase movement would never have been hatched; such a candidate as General Blair could not have been placed upon the ticket; and, in spite of General Grant's military prestige, we should have carried the election. But nothing was done with foresight and deliberation. There was no development of a consistent plan. There was no adjustment of the platform to the leading candidate, nor of the two candidates to each other. Nothing turned out as anybody would have predicted. The Convention did not suspect, half an hour in advance, that it was going to nominate Governor Seymour. It had just as little foresight of the nomination of General Blair. The platform was accommodated to the views of Mr. Pendleton. The consequence of such a jumble was that Governor Seymour had come out of his retirement to do at the last moment what ought to have been done at the beginning as a part of the scheme for nominating him. Considering how much was saved by this eleventh hour wisdom, what might we not have gained if Governor Seymour's mind had been impressed upon the whole canvass?

Grant's Cabinet.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In the discussion of Grant's Secretaries we have heard Sherman named as the man for the War Department; but we rather incline to the thought that Sherman should be made General of the Army and that Schofield should stay in the War Office, a place in which he fits wonderfully well. Porter will doubtless be Secretary of the Navy, as he ought, and for Secretary of State we will be satisfied with either Charles Francis Adams or Motley. For an office in which the national character may be maintained abroad by clear thinking, strong speaking, and enlarged views of national polity, such a shallow-pate as Sumner must not for a moment be named. Doubtless the South should appear at the council board, and Holden, of North Carolina, might have a seat as representing the Department of the Interior. Anybody may have the Post Office that is satisfactory to Grant. New York, as the great financial centre of the nation, is entitled to have the head of the Treasury, and there could not well be a better head than Henry G. Stebbins, a practical man and a financier of enlarged views.

The West Repudiates Repudiation.

From the N. Y. Times.

The financial policy of the Democratic party was dictated by the supporters of Pendleton, and ratified by the Convention, with the avowed purpose of conciliating the West. It was contended that the Western States were almost a unit in favor of the taxation of bonds, the payment of the five-twenties in greenbacks, and an inflation of the currency to render that step practicable. When the party made these measures leading features of its platform, the whole West was claimed for Seymour. Pendleton became one of the great guns of the campaign, everywhere expounding his nostrum and urging its profitableness to the Western people. Seymour himself, in his memorable and melancholy pilgrimage, gave special prominence to the same subject. A New Yorker, he attempted to raise a sensational issue against his State. He denounced the bondholders, advocated inflation, and did his best to justify the scheme of spoliation propounded by his party. Down to the last, he evidently cherished the opinion that the West separated itself from other parts of the Union on financial questions, and was prepared to sanction robbery and repudiation as a short and easy mode of lightening its burden.

Tuesday's work has forever dispelled these delusions. The entire West has gone solidly against the principles and policy of the Democracy. Of all the States which were alleged to be adherents of the greenback doctrine, not one has sustained it at the polls. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska—all have repudiated the repudiators and taken positions under the Republican banner. They have spurned the temptation, and sent the tempter into a dishonored retirement. They have declared that the interest and honor of the Republic are one, and that that party is not worthy of trust which, to gain power, was willing to destroy the public credit and inflict upon industry the curse of an irredeemable currency.

Six months ago the greenback theory looked formidable. Pendleton and his party dogmatized as though they were a power in the land. The great West was at their back, it was said, and would make sure of victory. To-day the theory is exploded; the party and its nominees are defeated and disgraced; and the West stands, compact and earnest, on the side of Grant and national honesty.

What We Have Won.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the election of General Grant, the people have secured that for which they fought—Union, peace, and equal rights for all men. After seventy-five years of struggle over the question whether the Union is a league or a nation, and after fifty years of contest as to the right of all men to be free, the election of General Grant finally seals the restoration of the Union, and founds an indissoluble nationality, on the basis of universal liberty and manhood suffrage. The next four years may be occupied in part in getting the machinery of our new system into harmonious operation. But the principles on which our nation is now based admit of no further dispute. We are one indissoluble nation; all inhabitants are, or may become, citizens, all citizens have equal civil rights, and all adult male citizens have equal political rights. In 1860, none of these propositions were true. In 1864, two millions of men were in the field, contending on the one side for and on the other against them. In 1868, they are settled forever by the election of Grant on the Chicago platform. Such a reformation in our Constitution, when viewed in all its aspects, is infinitely more important to the American people and to mankind than our change from colonies into independent States, or our adoption of the Federal Constitution. Both were steps towards the birth of a great and free nation. Neither was adequate to make the nation great or free. Independence transferred the control of our foreign and national interests from the crown and Parliament to a body elected by ourselves. But independence alone involved no guarantee that our foreign and national affairs would be conducted with greater justice or even security than before. On the contrary, we found it perverted to aid Bonapartism by a war with England, and to extend slavery by a war on Mexico.

The adoption of our Federal Constitution gave us a germ of power which might dwindle into a league, or grow into a nation. But from 1789 to 1863 there was an *imperium in imperio*, an oligarchy ruling through the forms of our Republic and claiming to be stronger than the nation itself. For a time, for the sake of peace, the claims of the oligarchy were not disputed, and slavery was stronger than liberty throughout the land. Slavery sat in the President's chair, while liberty swung on John Brown's gallows. Slavery wore the Chief Justice's robes, while liberty fled, pursued by blood-hounds, to the jungles of Florida, the dismal swamps of the Carolinas, and the snows of Canada. Our boasted liberty was definable in the terms which a Bourbon would have used to describe Bourbonism, viz.:—the right of superior races to divide power among themselves as they think proper. Our Democracy, like the British peerage, was the mere equality of despots with each other. At length the struggle between the people and the oligarchy came. It seemed long, dark, and agonizing in the endurance; but history, comparing it with its full-orbed results, will describe it as wonderfully brief, brilliant, and decisive.

For the two first years of the struggle the Government refused to see the hand of God in the war. It insisted on branding it as a politician's quarrel, a mere contest between States and sections. Lower and lower trailed our flag before the victorious legions of the new Southern nation. On this theory their cause was as just as ours. When the standards rose, *Emancipation* was written on them, and all men rose with them. Victory succeeded to defeat, until the military forces of the Rebellion were subdued. But there were some who trembled when they learned that emancipation came to us as our savior. Universal suffrage was but a part, the better and more perfect fruit of emancipation. After another struggle it is ours.

We agree with those who regard these changes as great and radical revolutions in our constitution of government and in our national and social life. But we hail them with joy as the dawning of a brighter, holier, and happier career than could otherwise have befallen the nation. No longer can the aristocrats and kings of the Old World point to slavery as the foul blot on our pretended freedom, or to the irreconcilable hostility of our sections as proofs of republican weakness. We have now a constitution purged from all iniquity—a flag unstained. All who breathe our air are free. The humblest citizen shares in the sovereignty. Popular statesmanship has proved itself able to subdue the most gigantic rebellion in all history, to abolish the most deep-seated and powerful abuse of all time, to establish the strongest Government on earth, and to vindicate its national honor from repudiation. All this was necessary before our Union could, or ought to, extend over the continent and embrace its future seventy-five States and its hundred millions of people. The agonies of the past eight years, so far from indicating the decadence of our national power, are its birth-throes.

Let those who, under God, have won this signal and closing victory for freedom, the last that remained to be won in our long struggle with American slavery, now press forward to the full enjoyment of the fruits of their great struggle. Let even the vanquished learn that it is better to serve in Heaven than it would have been to reign in Hell. And may our candidates elect, with charity for all, with malice towards none, but with firmness to do the right as God gives them to see the right, make so noble a use of the powers reposed in them as will vindicate the confidence of the people.

Now for a Revival of Business.

From the N. Y. Herald

The election agony is over. The public mind is at rest. All feel assured—yes, even the defeated as well as the successful party—that General Grant will be conservative and that we shall have peace. The radicals, having secured the election, will be less disposed to extreme measures. They will see, too, that they have succeeded through the popularity of General Grant and the blunders of their opponents, and not because the party itself was popular. Besides, they will not be so powerful for mischief, even if they should be so disposed, as their great majority in Congress is cut down considerably. In every point of view, then, there is reason to expect public tranquillity and the end of our political and sectional troubles.

This happy state of things will be felt in all the business and industrial interests of the country. We may confidently look now for a revival of business throughout the length and breadth of the land, and particularly in this city, which is the centre of trade. The American mind is intensely active, and when freed from political excitement will find occupation in business enterprise and industry. The South will increase its energies in planting, so as to restore its material prosperity and to become independent in everything required to sustain life; the manufactures of the East and North will take a fresh start; mining and railroad enterprises will be promoted, and our mercantile and shipping interests will feel the general impulse of peace and prosperity. The trade of New York and the rush of people here will be far greater, probably, within the next six months than has ever been known before. The world has been astonished at the recuperative power of the United States after going through the most terrible and exhaustive war ever witnessed. It is surprising even to ourselves. Look, for example, at the South, utterly desolated and impoverished, its implements and appliances of industry destroyed or worn out, and its whole labor system revolutionized; yet it raised last year a crop of cotton worth over two hundred millions of dollars, besides fine crops of sugar, tobacco, rice, and enough of other produce to live upon. But we shall see now a still greater development of our wonderful and varied resources throughout the whole republic. The truth is, there is no limit to the growth, wealth, and industry of the country.

Still, much depends upon the action of the Government hereafter. We shall have, as we said, a fresh and good start with the settlement of the political excitement and election of General Grant to the Presidency; but the prosperity of the country may be retarded by unwise legislation or a bad administration or advanced by wise measures. The new President and Congress should turn their attention to the financial situation of the country, and to relieving the people of the present enormous weight of taxation. Taxes to the amount of four hundred millions a year in time of peace cannot and will not be borne. Such taxation is monstrous. From two hundred to two hundred and fifty millions a year would be ample. The current expenses of the Government, independent of the interest on the debt, ought not to be over seventy-five to a hundred millions, including pensions and everything else. The expenditures of the Government must be brought down a hundred and fifty to two hundred millions. Then the whole revenue system ought to be changed so as to bear lightly upon industry and the industrial classes. Revenue should be raised from a few articles of luxury only and from the wealth of the country. There should be a uniform *ad valorem* tariff. At present the system of raising revenue, both by internal taxation and duties, is cumbrous, complicated, very costly, and oppressive. It might be simplified so as to cost not a third of what it now costs. The army of hungry and thieving office-holders in the Internal Revenue Department and Custom Houses might be reduced to one-fourth the number, and a more vigilant eye kept upon those that would remain. The national banks, which are devouring nearly all the profits of industry, should be abolished or be reorganized so as to make them give up the twenty millions a year which they now draw from the Government and public through their circulation. The bondholders should be made to bear a proper share of the public burdens. The national debt should be consolidated and the interest reduced, and it should be either utilized or put under a process of liquidation. The American people will not be burdened with a perpetual debt. It would be contrary to their views and habits and to the spirit of our institutions. Then, with regard to the currency, any attempt to contract that, as the resumption theorists advocate, would create general bankruptcy and paralyze the business of the country. We should suffer more than the British did when the Government, yielding to the clamors of the bondholders and capitalists, attempted to force specie payments after the wars with Napoleon, because in this vast country and with its widespread interests there is a greater necessity for an ample circulating medium. Contraction of the currency would only be of benefit to the bondholders, national banks, and large capitalists. The mass of the community would suffer. It would make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Let General Grant, then, prepare to comprehend these great and vital questions of taxation, finance, and currency, in order that his administration may not be used for the benefit of a privileged few, but that it may be a blessing to the whole people.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
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There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y P M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain adorded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salerooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies. No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1863. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 716 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 338, NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

TEMPLE OF FASHION.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Robons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Bands, Cuffs, etc. Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertions choice patterns. Jouvin's Kid Gloves Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Notions and Small Wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

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NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
References required. 9 11

WELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
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N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
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218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
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OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
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1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

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ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1863,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,018,892 39
PREMIUMS 1,184,848 30
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $53,693 23
INCOME FOR 1862 $350,000 00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies assignable non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

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No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
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10 24 smam Charles Spencer.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
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The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12 4

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Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
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FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 1m

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Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1863, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ½ Second, for home timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BITTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 12 6p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS
In Philadelphia Wholesale and Retail. 10 29

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
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AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
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DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 15

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
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NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, E.c.
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TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1317 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

CITY COUNCILS.—Both branches of these bodies met yesterday, their regular day. This was the business done:

Select Branch.—President Stokley filled the chair.

A voluminous batch of petitions was presented, and referred to committees. They are mainly applications for facilities for gas, water, paving and grading.

A communication or memorial was received from the Board of Health, setting forth that the growing necessities of the port require the employment of a steam-tug for the use of the quarantine physician during the quarantine season. [The Board will probably secure a steam yacht expressly for this purpose, to be laid up during the winter season.—REP.] Referred.

A resolution was reported requesting the City Solicitor to take such proceedings as will compel the Hestonville Railroad Company to lay a double track in Lancaster avenue, from Hestonville to Fairmount avenue. The accompanying preamble sets forth that this company are violating the terms of their charter, and that the laying of a double track is imperative upon them.

This was agreed to.

Common Council ordinance making an appropriation to pay for the inspection of cattle, as officially ordered by the Board of Health during the late excitement relative to the cattle plague, was concurred in.

The ordinance authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Chief Engineer and Surveyor was taken up and debated at great length.

The bill fell.

The bill to appropriate $4262 to pay two days' wages to the extra policemen sworn in for especial services on last election day was taken up.

Colonel Page offered an amendment to pay these men for one day's services.

Mr. Barlow contended that the Mayor was obliged to engage the men on the day previous to the day of voting, or not get them at all. They had to be sworn in before going on duty, and as they lost a day in this duty, they certainly were entitled to payment for two days.

It was stated that these men were picked out far in advance of the necessity for their services; but Mr. Franciscus denied that any one was anxious to do the duty. On the contrary, the Mayor, in his anxiety to get only good men, had not fully filled his list until the midnight before the election.

The amendment was lost by a tie vote.

The bill itself was then lost. [Two Republicans, Messrs. Armstrong and Shallcross, voted in the negative, with the Democrats.—REP.]

Mr. Shallcross afterward moved a reconsideration, which was agreed to, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Police.

The Committee on Railroads, to which was referred the subject of permitting the passenger railroads to put salt upon the switches of their tracks, presented an ordinance granting the permission desired.

The subject was then postponed until next Thursday, at four o'clock P. M.

So was the bill to grade Diamond and other streets in the vicinity, at a cost not exceeding $4000.

After concurring in some highway bills, the bill to take from the control of the Mayor the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph was taken up and discussed for an hour. The ordinance was passed as far as the third section, when the Chamber adjourned under the rules.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer was in the Chair.

The President presented a communication from the Guardians of the Poor stating that the estimate of appropriations needed for 1869 will be $434,845. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Several other communications, petitions, etc., were received, and referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Shane offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Highways to notify property owners on Fifth street, from Germantown avenue to Berks street, that the street would be opened within three months. Agreed to.

Mr. Oram offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to detail a detective for the purpose of making search for Mr. Charles Keck, who has been missing since October 1, 1868. Referred to the Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the Mayor announcing that he had signed certain resolutions, ordinances, etc.

Mr. Mershon offered a resolution directing the City Treasurer to pay all warrants of the Board of Guardians of the poor upon presentation, provided moneys sufficient have been deposited by the board for that purpose. Referred.

The resolution directing suit to be brought against Henry Bickley for non-performance of street-cleaning contract, which was under consideration at adjournment of last meeting, was taken up and the motion to refer to Committee on Law was agreed to.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution from the Committee on Highways, for grading Twenty-first street, from Norris to Diamond street. Agreed to.

Also, one for grading Sansom street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets. Passed.

Also, for the paving of Twenty-first street, from Islington lane to the township road. Passed.

Also, one for paving Lydia street with tramway stone. Passed.

Also, one for the grading of certain parts of Wellington and Jefferson streets. Passed.

Also, one for repaving Spruce street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth streets, with Belgian pavement. Passed.

Also, one for grading, curbing and paving the footways on Green street, from Manheim street to Chelton avenue.

It was moved to amend by substituting Rittenhouse street for Chelton avenue. Agreed to.

The resolution was then passed.

Also, one for grading Washington lane, from Hippler lane to Domino lane.

A motion was made to amend so as to read "grading and culverting." Agreed to.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. Calhoun offered a resolution from the Committee on Markets for removing certain obstructions on north Second street, between Vine and Green streets. Recommitted.

Mr. Hancock presented an ordinance to authorize a uniform badge for the Fire Department, a copy of such badge to be furnished to reporters of the press, to insurance company officers, and to the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. Referred.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to report whether any passenger railway cars are run without license.

An amendment was agreed to striking out the proviso directing the payment of $100 for the service.

The resolution was then further amended by inserting a proviso that no expense be incurred by the city in the matter. The resolution then passed.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution repealing the authority previously given the Committee on the House of Correction to select a site for a new House of Correction.

Mr. Harper strenuously advocated his resolution, for the alleged reason that the committee had privately invited members of Council to visit a certain locality which had been proposed as a site therefor, intimating impropriety on the part of the committee in making such invitations.

A long debate followed, which was participated in by Messrs. Evans, Hetzell, Shoemaker, and others. The resolution was finally laid upon the table.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution instructing the Board of Control of Public Schools to include in their estimates for 1869 an item for the establishment of night-schools for adults. After a lengthy discussion, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Hancock offered a resolution to authorize the Commissioner of Markets and City Property to lay a water-pipe and drain in the vicinity of a certain schoolhouse.

Mr. Hancock offered an ordinance to make an appropriation to pay J. F. Smith for constructing a sewer on Melon street, west of Eleventh street, in the First ward.

The resolution was amended so as to have the money paid from appropriations to the Highway Department, and was then referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Stockton presented a report from a special committee appointed to visit Girard College, stating that the affairs of that institution are ably managed.

Mr. Souder offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to pave that portion of Blair street running north from Norris street. Referred.

Mr. Evans read in his place and presented an ordinance, suspending an ordinance formerly passed so far as relates to the paving of certain streets west of Twenty-second street and north of Coates street. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

The following resolutions were received from Select Council:

A resolution authorizing the completion of the new Keystone Grammar School building. Concurred in.

A resolution requiring the Hestonville and Fairmount Railroad Company to lay a double track on Lancaster avenue, according to the terms of their charter. Concurred in.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $500 for the purchase of sparrows for the public squares of the city. Concurred in.

Also, one or two other unimportant resolutions, which were concurred in.

Mr. Marcer read in place and presented an ordinance appropriating $14,000 for the payment of the salaries of the Judges of the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas of this city for the year 1868.

Mr. Littleton opposed the appropriation, charging that the law requiring the payment of such officers by the city is unconstitutional.

Mr. Marcer believed the law constitutional, and argued that the Councils are obliged to pay such salaries; that the appropriation should first be made, and that the matter could be settled in the courts afterwards.

Pending this discussion the Chamber adjourned.

—A girl, aged six years, daughter of Mr Joseph Colby, of Lancaster, Pa., was drowned at Gloucester, N. J., about seven o'clock last evening. The child was on a visit to some friends in Gloucester, and she was on her way to them on board the Gloucester ferry boat from this city, in company with a young lady. When the boat entered the slip at Gloucester, the child attempted to step ashore before the line had been secured to the wharf, and she fell into the river and was drowned. The body was not recovered until several hours after the accident.

—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., and his installation as assistant and successor of his father, Rev. Dr. Wylie, in the pastorate of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, was celebrated by the congregation last evening, at the church, Broad street, below Spruce, George H. Stuart presiding. The exercises were opened by the singing of the 100th Psalm, read by Rev. Dr. Dales. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Musgrave, after which the 122d Psalm was read by Rev. Dr. Atwood, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

After the singing of the 90th Psalm, an address was made by the chairman, Mr. Stuart, who gave a history of the pastoral career of Rev. Dr. Wylie, the first pastor, and alluded to many of the old members of the church, some of whom were present. After speaking some moments he introduced Rev. Dr. Faries, who addressed the meeting, naming many facts of interest which had occurred since Rev. T. W. J. Wylie entered upon the duties of his ministry. The speaker then presented to Dr. Wylie, in the name of the congregation, a purse containing a check for $1500. He also presented to Mrs. Margaret Wylie, wife of the former pastor, a Bible and Psalm book, the Bible having inscribed on it the following:—"Presented to Mrs. Margaret Wylie, wife of the former pastor, and mother of the present pastor, Dr. Wylie, by the ladies of the congregation, on the occasion of the eighty-ninth anniversary of her birthday."

Dr. Wylie responded, acknowledging the gift, and stated that there had been admitted to the church since he assumed pastoral obligations 1784 members, averaging 71 members each year.

Addresses were then made by Rev. G. S. Chambers and Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, and others.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 132¼.

—The funeral of Judge Betts took place yesterday.

—Commissioner Rollins returned to Washington yesterday.

—Minister Rosecrans will sail for Mexico on the 10th inst.

—$59,000 in specie arrived at New York from California yesterday.

—A new Army Retiring Board will meet in St. Louis on the 16th inst.

—There will be no session of Congress until the first Monday in December.

—The Belleview Hospital, at Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

—In the next New Jersey Legislature the Democrats will have a majority of six on joint ballot.

—The President has accepted another completed twenty-mile section of the Central Pacific Railroad.

—The statement of the public debt for October will show a reduction during the month of nearly $6,000,000.

—General Reynolds will resume the command of his regiment, the Sixteenth Infantry, stationed at Austin, Texas.

—Secretary McCulloch yesterday examined the claims of the Supervisors of Revenue nominated by Commissioner Rollins.

—General Butler was congratulated by three thousand of his fellow-citizens at Lowell on Wednesday night. He made a brief speech in response to this greeting.

—W. A. Treadwell, an ex-colonel of the Rebel army, was arrested at Newark, N. J., on Thursday evening, charged with selling naturalization papers. He was committed to jail in default of $20,000 bail.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE

The London Press on Grant's Election.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Despatches from the New York Associated Press Office, giving unusually full details of the general election in the United States, were received here in a few hours after the polls closed. The morning papers comment variously on the election of General Grant.

The *Telegraph* (Liberal), after noting the lofty character and position of Grant, says that the defeat of the Democrats was richly deserved. They should have accepted the results of the war by nominating Judge Chase, and not Horatio Seymour, a placeman, whose election would have been a recantation of all done in the war.

The Daily News thinks the American people are evidently weary of their last two years' experience, and demand a strong government.

The Morning Standard charges the Republican party with the suppression of the freedom of voting in several States, by the enfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of ignorant blacks, and the disfranchisement of nearly all the southern people. This state of things, the Standard continues, coupled with the fact that the Radicals held possession of the State governments, and had control of the polling places, with their notorious readiness to abuse this power, made the Democrats fight at a terrible disadvantage; but had the Democratic party nominated Chase or McClellan, instead of two second-rate politicians, it might have succeeded.

The Times holds that although the Democrats are beaten, and the representation in Congress is largely against them, they are yet a powerful party, and must greatly influence the policy of the government. The success of Grant no one is supposed to regret. He had fairly won his rank by hard work, real devotion to his country, and services which will live long in its remembrance. He is no politician, and will take his office with greater freedom than if, instead of being the hero of a hundred battles, he had uttered all the shibboleths of party.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—All the journals of this city have editorials on the result of the Presidential election in America.

La Patrie says Grant is the man of the nation, and not of a party. He saved the Union, and will restore it to its former standing among the great Powers. Americans are everywhere enthusiastic over the result, and Europe applauds the decision of the republic. The election establishes order and peace, the highest aim of the United States.

The *Etendard* regards the election as a continuation of the victory over the south. The mission of Grant is difficult. He will find it necessary to oppose Congress. The affairs of the country require a strong and able hand to repair the broken links of liberty. Both continents have reason to be pleased with the result. General Grant is a worthy successor of Washington.

The *Journal Des Debats* and other Liberal journals are satisfied with the result, and call Grant the true successor of President Adams.

La Presse declares that the success of the Republican party is a triumph of centralization, and thinks it singular that a soldier should be elected as the chief of a great Power while the nations of Europe seek peace.

LONDON, Nov. 5, evening.—The Queen has returned from Scotland, and is now at Windsor Castle.

The boisterous weather in the Channel has caused a partial suspension of trade. The steamers plying on the Channel are detained on either side by the storm.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 5.—John Bright to-day visited the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, and was elected an honorary member. He made a speech on taxation and expenditures.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The *Gaulois* says the Carlists are circulating a report that Napoleon will favor Don Carlos, should he be presented as a candidate for the Spanish throne. A dispatch to the same journal reports that the election of a Spanish grandee for King is mooted in Madrid.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Herr Forckenbrick has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

D. Jacoby, an eminent Liberal statesman, announces his withdrawal from the progressive party.

Reception of the Vice President Elect in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President elect, arrived here this evening. He was met at the Union Depot by an immense crowd, who received him with enthusiastic cheers, which he acknowledged by bowing. He is here in fulfilment of a promised visit to General Moorhead, who met him at the depot, and took him to his residence in the Eleventh ward, and where Mr. Colfax was entertained at a banquet, a large number of prominent citizens being present. He was serenaded by the Tanners' Clubs and a great multitude of citizens.

During the evening he made two brief speeches, complimenting the citizens of Allegheny county upon their magnificent majority for the right on Tuesday last. He said there was a trinity of principles in the late victory: liberty for all, justice for all, and protection for all, and "By that sign we conquer." There was another reason why this young and patriotic party had succeeded: It declared that we ought to enfranchise rather than enchain, elevate rather than crush, and build up rather than trample down; and because we bore our cause down to the humble and helpless, though denounced by all the enemies of right in this broad land, we went forward to conquer and to win salvation for the Union, as we gave emancipation to the slave. (Applause.)

When in this contest we were the only party in this broad land that dared to stand by the downtrodden and helpless people of the south—the only party that denounced the outrages that dishonored us as a nation—and when upon our heads were invoked the blessings of those who loved our country, I know that you rejoiced on the night of the election over the victory which we won. I know how you rejoiced over the result; but some were rejoicing in their hearts who did not show what was passing in their minds.

These were the tried Union men of the south, who rejoiced not in the public squares, but hanging upon the outskirts of hostile crowds to learn whether they were to have protection, or whether their dearest rights should be outraged, and when their wires sped the news that the majestic voice of the people had spoken, and said there should be protection to them, the loyal men of the south gathered around their hearthstones and thanked God that his providence had protected them. (Cheers.)

There are two sharply defined questions which have been settled by the voice of the people. The Democratic platform declared in that portion of it written by Wade Hampton that the reconstruction measures of Congress were "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and the American people trampled that plot from under their feet, as they had trampled the platform which four years before declared the war a failure, and demanded a cessation of hostilities.

The voice of the people, from whose decision there is no appeal, has declared that the reconstruction measures of Congress are not unconstitutional or void. We have declared that the voice of the people is to obeyed, and that the laws are to be enforced, whether rebels like them or dislike them. (Cheers.)

The second principle which has been settled by the popular vote is that every man has the right to go south or north, east or west, so long as he is devoted to the principles of our flag, and be protected by it against outrage and wrong. (Cheers.) To-day the only place in this broad land where the people are prevented from singing the battle-songs of the war, such as

"Down with the traitors,
And up with the stars,"

is in the blood-stained fields of the south, where your soldiers fell. You could sing these songs among the banditti of Italy, or amongst the Thugs of India; the only place where you could not sing them is over the graves of dead soldiers. But we are going to have a land so free, and so loyally presided over by a man so true to his country, that you may sing those songs anywhere. (Applause.)

I speak of President Grant. From his own utterances you will find, before he wrote those magnetic words, "Let us have peace," if you look back to his acceptance speech when the committee waited upon him—and I remember hearing his words as I afterward read them—that he said he was for peace and quiet and protection everywhere; and what he says he generally means. (Cheers.) He will bring to the duties devolving upon him as President the same energy, the same ability and the same will that have hitherto characterized him; and when he says there shall be peace and quiet and protection everywhere, let traitors beware! for he means what he says, and he will carry it out. (A voice—"String up Wade Hampton.")

I can tell you one thing, my friends, this party that has been struggling for the supremacy, and has carried two northern States—New York and New Jersey—by unblushing frauds; that has carried six southern States by the votes of men who had no sympathy with your flag, I say that that party will never appear before you again until they have secured new colors (cheers); and they will have to get some new principles besides.

I do not think Wade Hampton will make any more platforms for the Democratic party. I do not think Vallandigham will nominate any more Presidents. I do not think Preston and Forrest will nominate any more Vice Presidents.

As for the future, under the administration of President Grant, I look forward to an era of peace and prosperity, and an era of development in all manufacturing and agricultural interests, which are the very backbone of any nation beneath the circuit of the sun. With Grant's zeal to stop every wasteful expenditure of your treasury, and his opposition to every attempt to imperil your business—with Grant who, under a divine Providence, has been called to fill the Presidential chair—I trust we shall have a future of unexampled public prosperity. (Cheers.)

Brief speeches were made by General Moorhead General Sweetzer, Major Brown and Judge Shannon.

In response to a serenade by a Tanner's Club, Mr. Colfax, at a late hour, made a brief speech. He will leave for Washington at 3 A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

Personalities.

Commissioner Rollins returned this morning. Binckley was the only distinguished personage who called on the President to-day.

The Public Debt Statement

for October will be published to-morrow, and will show a large reduction of the debt.

Secretary McCulloch was engaged to-day in examining the claims of

The Supervisors

nominated by Mr. Rollins, and will dispose of all without delay.

Secretary McCulloch to-day appointed the following storekeepers for the Fourth district of Pennsylvania:—Thomas Fair, Howard Allen, Joshua S. Fletcher, and Joseph R. Matthews. Dennis Holland was also appointed storekeeper for the First district of Pennsylvania.

One Hundred Guns.

In execution of an order issued from the headquarters of the Boys in Blue, a national salute of 37 guns was fired at sunrise, and 100 guns at noon to-day, in honor of the victory in the election of Grant and Colfax.

FROM NEW YORK.

How Hoffman was Elected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Corrected majorities give Seymour New York State by about 6000. The Republicans are fully determined to contest Hoffman's election. In twenty-two districts in this city the boxes were stuffed, and one thousand and thirty-six more ballots counted than there were names registered.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—3 30 P. M.—The *Post* says:—The money market is unprecedently stringent. The rates are very irregular, and on the larger number of loans, in addition to the legal rate of ¼ of one per cent. per day, has been paid at convenience. Lenders refuse to loan on many of the higher priced railway stocks. There has been a panic in Governments, which on extreme quotations have declined two to four per cent. This state of the market is attributed to the discreditable endeavors of a speculative combination, formed some time since, to lock up Legal-tenders, and to otherwise embarrass the loan market. The transactions in stocks during the morning were very large and excited. Under the money pressure large amounts of nearly every stock on the list have been forced on the market, which has declined from two to eleven per cent.

The Election in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—The returns from this State come in slowly. Anderson, Greenville, Spartansburg, Lexington, Newberry, Ocone, and Pickens counties give large Democratic majorities. In Abbeville the contest is close and the result doubtful.

Columbia gives 258 Republican majority. From the seaboard counties, which form the Republican stronghold, the returns come in slowly, and it is impossible to state the general result with certainty, but the indications are that the Republicans have carried it by a reduced majority.

The Democrats claim to have elected two Congressmen.

BY CUBA CABLE.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The official account of the recent encounters of the troops with the revolutionists are favorable to the government. Several engagements have been reported officially, in all of which the troops were successful. The rebels are arriving at the military headquarters, and are submitting to the government. Colonel Quireos reports that an engagement near the town of Baire lasted an hour and three-quarters, during which time the revolutionists defended themselves obstinately, attacking the troops with muskets. The city of Havana is full of rumors, which generally prove to be canards.

Exchange, plenty offering and rates declining. On London, 14½@15 premium; on the United States, 60 days' sight, currency, 22½@21½ discount; short sight, 21@20 discount; 60 days' sight, gold, 3@3½ premium.

Sailed, steamer Cuba, for Baltimore.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 36	MOON RISES	10 40
SUN SETS	4 51	HIGH WATER	6 14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Oct. 17
Louisiana	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 20
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 21
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 23
Stoeria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 24
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 24
Weser	Southampton	New York	Oct. 28
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28

FOR EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 7
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Nov. 14
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 14
Cella	New York	London	Nov. 14
Java	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 6
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 7
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 9
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 10
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 14

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Margaretha, Witteuberg, Cork, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, Alexandria, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr J. F. Carver, Carver, New York, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr G. B. Somers, Pray, New York, do.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson from Denia via Malaga Oct 6, and Gibraltar 7th, with raisins, lemons, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Lowe, 18 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Maria Elizabeth, Williams, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Bangor, with lumber to Allen & Knight.
Schr F. & H. Chambers, Chambers, 1 day from Laurel, Del., with wood to captain.
Schr Chief, Aydelotte, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ridie, Richardson, 3 days from St. Martin's, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Progress, Foxwell, from Deep Creek, Va.
Schr Robert James, Phillips, from Deep Creek, Va.
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, from Boston.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Novelty, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Betty, Nutzhorn, hence, at Cuxhaven 20th ult.
Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Holyhead 5 A. M. 23d ult.
Ship Condella, King, hence for Rotterdam, was off Deal 23d ult.
Ship Francis B. Cutting, Tyson, hence, at Baltimore 4th inst. to load for Liverpool.
Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 3d inst.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.
Barque Gladstone, Brown, hence for Stettin, in Elsinore Sound 21st ult.
Barque Caro, Beals, hence, at Genoa 19th ult.
Barque Jessie, Grant, hence at Genoa 19th ult.
Barque Oant, Dannevig, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 21st ult.
Barque Volunteer, Blake, hence, at Marseilles 12th ultimo.
Barque Idolique, Durkee, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 23d ult., and anchored.
Barque Realm, Russell, hence, at Liverpool 21st ult.
Barque S. W. Holbrook, Wallace, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.
Brig Josie A. Devereaux, Clark, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 3d inst.
Brig A. W. Goddard, Maine, hence, at St. John, N. B., 2d inst.
Brig Contest, Blackler, hence at Liverpool 22d ult.
Brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult.
Brig Five Brothers, Tourlow, from Cronstadt for Boston, anchored at Deal 24th ult.
Brig Kate Smith, Shaw, hence for Havre, passed the Lizard 21st ult.
Brig Mary C Comery, Comery, sailed from Trieste 17th ult, for Licata.
Brig Adaline, Richardson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Brig George W. Chase, hence for Portland, and Abbey Thaxter, May, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr Lookout, Shaw, hence for Salem with 300 tons coal, went ashore at Jones' Inlet, L. I., morning of 2d inst. The captain was throwing cargo overboard to lighten the vessel. The Coast Wrecking Company's steamer A. Winants has gone to her assistance.
Schrs Jas Bayles, Arnold, and Watchman, Fuller, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York 4th inst.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Wilkes, hence at Boston 4th inst.
Schrs Henry G Fay, Westcott; R. & S. Corson, Corson; Rh della Plew, Blew; and Arcadia, hence for Boston; C. A. Hooper, Hooper, do. for Danversport; Gilbert Green, West, do. for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Schrs Ocean Wave, Baker, from Boston, and Wake, Bartlett, from Georgetown, D. C., for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 3d inst.
Schr George Brooks, Henley, hence, at Gloucester 2d inst.
Schrs J. S. Terry, Bayner; Alfred Keene, Robinson; and Hannah Blackman, Jones, hence, at Providence 4th inst.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 3d inst.
Schrs Wm. G. Dearborn, Hall, hence for Boston, and Franconia, Burgess, do. for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, hence, at Portland 2d instant.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, at Charleston 2d inst., from Cardenas for Philadelphia, experienced heavy gales, sprung bowsprit, and is leaky.
Schr Lucinda A. Bayles, Bayles, hence for Weymouth and L. S. Wing, Endicott, do. for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.
Schr Goddess, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 3d inst.
Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes; M. H. Read, Benson; and J. H. Perry, hence at New Bedford 3d inst.
Schr Eva May, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 3d inst.
Steamer B. & J. Baker, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 2d inst., towing brigs Lizzie Daniels and S. Strout to Hampton Roads.

WIRE GUARDS.

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Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

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Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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BRIEF SEASON
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POSITIVELY TWELVE PERFORMANCES ONLY
OF
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.
First time of
BARBE BLEUE,
(Blue Beard,)
Opera Bouffe in 4 acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with AN ENTIRELY NEW OPERATIC TROUPE.
MAD'LLE IRMA .... as .... BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC .... as .... BARBE BLEUE
GRAND CHORUS OF 35 TRAINED VOICES.
POWERFUL ORCHESTRA OF 40 MUSICIANS.
COMPLETE BALLET TROUPE.
MAD'LLE DE ROSA, PREMIERE DANSEUSE.
ENTIRELY NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES.
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
Combining to produce the most
PERFECT MISE EN SCENE
ever witnessed in Philadelphia.
Musical Director .... M. ADOLPH BIRGFELD
Leader of the Orchestra .... M. E. COLONNE
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
will commence on WEDNESDAY, November 4, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at the Music Store of Messrs. BONER & CO., No. 1102 Chesnut street. [11 23 tf
ADMISSION .... ONE DOLLAR
(Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents extra.)
Family Circle .... 75 cents
Gallery .... 30 cent

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF THE
WORRELL SISTERS,
And last night but one.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the Comic Opera,
BARBE BLEUE,
BARBE BLEUE,
(Blue Beard).
with all the original music, new and expensive costumes, etc.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
WORRELL SISTERS MATINEE.
MONDAY, Nov. 9, LANCASHIRE LASS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 6.
BENEFIT OF MR. E. L. DAVENPORT;
SECOND NIGHT
of the Romantic Nautical Drama, from J. Fennimore Cooper's popular novel, entitled
THE PILOT;
OR, THE YANKEE TAR ASHORE AND AFLOAT.
LONG TOM COFFIN .... Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
To commence with the celebrated Comedy of
WILD OATS;
OR, THE STROLLING GENTLEMAN.
ROVER .... Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
SATURDAY—THE PILOT AND PIZARRO.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8.
MRS. JOHN DREW AND NEW PIECE.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
first time, with new scenery,
HE'S GOT MONEY
MRS. JOHN DREW .... as .... MAUD HILLARY
Aided by the full Company.
After which a favorite Comedietta—Miss F. Davenport, Hemple, etc.
Monday, Nov. 9—THE LANCASHIRE LASS, with every scene new, and great cast.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

THE SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE OF THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will take place at the HORTICULTURAL HALL, on SATURDAY, November 7, at 3½ P. M.
PROGRAMME. [11 5 2t*
1. Concert Overture .... G. Hummel
2. Meditation .... Seb. Bach
3. Entr'acte from Lorelei .... Nesoadba
4. The Fourth Sinfonie (entire) .... Mozart

FERDINAND PAUWELS' GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING, "THE NEW REPUBLIC;" OR EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
Now on Exhibition in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (Eastern Galleries.) 10 23 3w

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CURRAN & NORRIS' ATLANTIC GARDEN, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
MR. F. TANNEHILL and MISS CLARA BROOKE.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Grand Variety Entertainment, as usual. 11 2 6t*

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½, IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of four tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St. [11 4 tf

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.
Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz.:—
10,000 Grey Blankets.
10,000 Bed Sacks.
20,000 Pillow Ticks.
30,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
15,000 Gowns.
10,000 Slippers.
The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.
If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, on MONDAY, November 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:—
47,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
8,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.
Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, etc. etc.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.
Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, upon day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 2 10t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5108

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 3 mw 6m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

Profit and Loss.

THE culminating battle of the Rebellion has been fought and won, and we can now call our rolls, discover the extent of our losses, and take an account of our booty.

To begin, we have gained the Presidency. Andrew Johnson will retire into oblivion on the 4th of March next, and with him will go Horatio Seymour and Frank Blair, to be heard of no more for some time to come. With the Presidency we gain also a hearty accord between the executive and legislative branches of the Government. Congress will no longer be at sword's point with the Chief Magistrate, the veto business will cease to exist, and impeachment will enter into history and remain there. With the changes in the Cabinet which will follow President Grant's inauguration will come likewise a grand sweep of all their subordinates, both at Washington and throughout the country, the whole machinery of the Government being brought into sympathy with the will and wishes of the majority.

In the national Senate there will be but little change numerically, but it will be, on the whole, of a very satisfactory character. In the next session of the Fortieth Congress, every State of the Union will be fully represented, except Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, which are not yet reconstructed. The total number of Senators is 68, of whom 55 are Republicans and 13 Democrats. To the latter category might, for all practicable purposes, be added the names of Fowler, Ross, and Van Winkle, changing the figures to 52 and 16. The terms of 22 Senators will expire on the 4th of March, 16 of them being Republicans and 6 Democrats. In their places will come 18 Republicans and 4 Democrats, giving the former a total in the new Senate of 57, and the latter 11 only. We may possibly have lost the Legislature of Arkansas, in which event Senator McDonald may be succeeded by a Democrat, and the division stand 56 to 12. Only six of the new Senators have been elected thus far—Casserly, Democrat, from California, to succeed Conness, Republican; Thurman, Democrat, from Ohio, to succeed Wade, Republican; Hamilton, Democrat, from Maryland, to succeed Whyte, of the same faith; Gilbert, Republican, from Florida, to succeed Welch, also a Republican; Edmunds, Republican, of Vermont, who has been re-elected; and Brownlow, Republican, of Tennessee, to succeed Patterson, the Democratic son-in-law of Andrew Johnson. To these two Republican losses will be added the new Senator from New Jersey, in the place of Frelinghuysen, who will probably be the Hon. John P. Stockton, once elected, but in such an irregular fashion that his seat was given to Senator Cattell. This loss of three Republicans is more than compensated for by the election of Parson Brownlow, and a gain of four others from the following States:—From Pennsylvania, to succeed Buckalew; from Connecticut, to succeed Dixon; from Indiana, to succeed Hendricks; and from Wisconsin, to succeed Doolittle. Henderson of Missouri, and Van Winkle of West Virginia, also retire, giving place to two sound men of the true faith. The other Republican Senators whose terms expire are Morrill of Maine, Sumner of Massachusetts, Chandler of Michigan, Ramsey of Minnesota, Stewart of Nevada, Morgan of New York, Sprague of Rhode Island, and Tipton of Nebraska. All of these will probably be re-elected, except Morgan; but the latter will not have Horatio Seymour for a successor.

All the members of the new House of Representatives have been elected, except the single member from Florida, the four from New Hampshire, and the three from Connecticut. The election in the latter State will take place on the second Tuesday in March, in Connecticut on the first Monday in April, and in Florida some time in January. The New Hampshire and Florida delegations will be Republican, as will also be half of that from Connecticut. Including these probable results, the lower houses of the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses will bear the following comparison:—

	Fortieth Congress.	*Forty-first Congress.*
Republicans	174	145
Democrats	53	84
Republican majority	121	62

This shows a Republican loss of 29 members, a Democratic gain of 30, and a reduction of 59 in the Republican majority, which will be 7 less than the two-thirds vote which has been required heretofore to override Andrew Johnson's vetoes—a luxury without which we can get along very comfortably with General Grant for President. At least half a dozen of the new Democratic members will be unseated, when the Committee on Elections exposes the flagrant frauds by which they have been nominally elected, and the Republican majority will in this way be increased from 62 to 74—a very good working majority, sufficient for all the requirements of prompt and impartial legislation, under the administration of General Grant and the new reign of peace and prosperity. Taking it altogether, our profit and loss account for November 3 looks remarkably well, and we are satisfied if the Democrats are—but they evidently are not.

THE RESULT.—There is no material change in the majorities in the different States, as published by us yesterday. Grant will certainly receive the electoral vote of every Northern State except New York and New Jersey, with enough Southern States to give him a total of 217, leaving the balance, 77, for Seymour. There is no change to be made in the table of Pennsylvania majorities as published by us yesterday, indicating a round majority of 25,000 in the State.

A Representative Englishman.

WE have considerable respect for Mr. Roebuck, M. P., as we have for all honest men, whatever their opinions may be and whether we agree with them or not; for Roebuck is honest. He says what he thinks, and he thinks what he says. There is not and never has been any beating about the bush with Roebuck, but he has openly declared himself the enemy of the United States, and when the Rebellion of the slave States threatened the disruption of the Union he earnestly desired the English Government to strike a decisive blow, which would forever annihilate the power of a formidable rival. The unmanly and ungenerous policy advocated by Roebuck was peculiarly English, but then Roebuck is a representative Englishman, and his sentiments towards the American Union are those of a large proportion of his countrymen. The Palmerstons and the Russells of the day, less honest and less courageous but equally bitter in their feelings with Roebuck, were afraid to take the decisive step which he advised as necessary for the maintenance of British supremacy; and they allowed their sympathies with the cause of secession to find expression in the recognition of the Rebels as belligerents, by permitting the escape of the Alabama and other vessels to prey upon American commerce, and by giving all the countenance and support to Jeff. Davis and his confederates that they were able without producing an actual rupture with the great Republic of the West, which they feared even in the hour when it appeared most likely to disappear from among the great nations of the earth.

On the 19th of October Mr. Roebuck made a speech to the workmen of Messrs. Rogers & Sons, of Sheffield, in which he explained his course towards the United States and the policy which he advocated during the progress of the slaveholder's rebellion. Mr. Roebuck said his belief was that the American people by-and-by will be so numerous that they will be all-powerful among mankind. He had always found that persons of uncontrolled power do not use that power as they ought to do—Mr. Roebuck has numerous examples in English history upon which to found this opinion—and his object was to prevent the United States from having that immense uncontrolled power. When the Rebellion broke out he said, "*Here is the opportunity. We can take it in perfect safety.*"—How very British this is!—He did not believe that a war would have followed, but by the recognition of the Confederate Government the blockade of the Southern ports would have been raised, the civil war would have been brought to an end, and the United States would have been divided into a number of independent nations—very much, as Mr. Roebuck believes, to the benefit of mankind, the States themselves, and England in particular. This was Roebuck's programme, and it was the programme that the Tory Government of England would have been pleased to follow if it had dared. Mr. Roebuck, in his speech, related the following story, which is interesting and suggestive, so we give it in his own words:—

> After that meeting in Paradise Square I went back to London, and in a day or two it was the necessity of the case—for a member of Parliament there is often that necessity—to wait upon the Prime Minister. I waited upon Lord Palmerston. The moment I got into his room—he was standing writing at his desk, as he always did—he turned round and put out both his hands, and said, "Roebuck, Roebuck, what a devilish good speech you made in Sheffield!" I said, "My lord, I am greatly obliged to you, and flattered for the kind phrase you have used about my speech;" though it was rather a hard one, you know; "I feel very much flattered." "Flattered!" he said; "why, I am entirely of your opinion, but dare not officially say so." Now, it struck me, according to the old woman's phrase, all of a heap, that a man in power should say to me, openly and without disguise, that he was entirely of my opinion, and led the people of England directly the opposite way. That, said I, is modern political morality.

Mr. Roebuck declared that he had no idea of creating a war with the United States, that from his youth up he had been an opponent of slavery, and that no sympathy with the slave power influenced him in the line of policy which he advocated; but that he thought the dismemberment of the United States would be for the benefit of mankind.

Here we think that Roebuck is not quite honest; for "mankind" substitute "England" or "English aristocracy," and we will have his exact meaning. We contend that this man Roebuck, an open, undisguised, and plain-spoken enemy, is better entitled to the respect of the American people than are those other Englishmen who did all they could to embarrass us during the Rebellion, while they professed friendship and sympathy for our misfortunes. We do not owe Roebuck any love, however, and to do him justice, he does not ask it; but is it not an insult to the American people that their official representative in England should spend his time in dining and wining and hand-shaking with such fellows? These men would have destroyed us when they thought they had an opportunity, only they were not perfectly sure that our hands were so full of the business in which we were engaged that it would be safe for them to make the attempt; and Roebuck's story lets the cat out of the bag so far as the English Ministry in the early days of the Rebellion is concerned. Palmerston was entirely in accord with him, only he did not dare to openly say so. We do not fear the enmity or care for the friendship of these representative Englishmen, and Minister Reverdy Johnson will have the mortification of seeing all his fine sentiments of perpetual amity repudiated by his countrymen. We have demanded a full and sufficient satisfaction for the damage inflicted upon our commerce by English-built cruisers, and nothing short of this will be accepted to. The determination of the American people on this point grows stronger every day, and perhaps Roebuck's fears with regard to our probable use of power may be realized even sooner than he anticipates.

A FITTING COUNTERPART of the great national triumph of Grant and Colfax is furnished by the local Democratic victories. The Fourth ward of Philadelphia gave Seymour more than three thousand majority, and by this return a capacity for fraud was displayed which even the worst Rebel districts cannot excel. New York city, notwithstanding the magnificent vote polled by her gallant Republicans, attested her ability to supply illegally naturalized or bogus voters not merely by the thousand but by the ten thousand. Baltimore was as ready to bolster up the new rebellion as she had been to encourage the first outbreak of treason. Kentucky, for the reasons Nasby has clearly described, was of course Democratic. In Louisiana Rousseau commanded. The memory of the massacres perpetrated during the first New Orleans riot was still fresh in the minds of the Republicans of the State, and it was won by Rebel violence. The means used to gain these victories are characteristic of the cause they were intended to serve.

"A. J. W.," who must not be confounded with the original "A. J.," without the "W," telegraphs from Alexandria, Va., to the Washington *Express*, that "the State of Virginia has cast her vote for Seymour and Blair." "A. J. W." then naively adds, that "ten electors were chosen." We are informed by a Washington despatch that some of the Virginia papers contain articles congratulating the First Families on the extreme quiet which marked their election. Doubtless these congratulations are timely ones, for the Virginia election on Tuesday last was conducted in so very, very quiet a manner that not a soul outside of the State knew such a thing was going on until "A. J. W." was heard from. We hope this gentleman's "ten electors" will have a quiet time when they come to cast their votes for Seymour and Blair.

A CABLE TELEGRAM announces that the King of Prussia, in opening the Prussian Diet, declared that "the wishes of sovereigns and a popular craving for peace would insure peace, and should remove those groundless fears of which advantage is too often taken by the enemies of peace." He evidently desires a maintenance of pacific relations, and will not precipitate a quarrel with Napoleon. A careful comparison of the available military resources of France and North Germany, recently made by a foreign journal, discloses the fact that the former is still the most formidable power in Europe; and the Prussian monarch will be loth to measure his newly-lengthened sword with the weapon which has proved so potent in past conflicts, and which has not yet lost its cunning nor its strength. Appearances indicate that "peace" will prevail in Europe as well as in America.

NO USE FOR ROOSTERS.—When English was elected Governor of Connecticut last spring, the Boston *Post* purchased eight magnificent stereotyped roosters, with copper heads, and displayed them at the top of its columns. Yesterday a solitary rooster made its appearance in the *Post*, with the following lines by way of introduction:—

"☞ For sale—Eight roosters, as good as new, never having crowed but once. Sample."

If the terms of the *Post* are not extravagant, the whole Democratic barn yard of fowls may be forwarded to us, with bill, to be collected when Horatio Seymour abandons the culture of watermelons to take his seat in the United States Senate.

THE LONDON PRESS comments on the election of Grant in a varied strain, the most entertaining passages being found in the columns of the *Morning Standard*, which thinks that, if "the Democratic party had nominated Chase or McClellan, instead of two second-rate politicians, it might have succeeded." And this, despite the "notorious readiness" of the radicals to abuse their power. We commend the *Morning Standard* to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, as a fitting organ for his after-dinner epistles, when his after-dinner speeches are entirely played out.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT Street. 2 4f

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET. NOVEMBER 2 1868.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the League House, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE H BOKER, Secretary.

11 3 7t

☞ A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL be held in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Chestnut Hill, on the evening of SATURDAY, November 7, at eight (8) o'clock. Cars leave Ninth and Green at 7 P. M.

Addresses will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Missionary Bishop of Montana, and by Rev. B. W. MORRIS, Missionary Bishop elect of Oregon. 11 6 2t*

☞ THE BISHOP WHITE PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.—The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the BISHOP WHITE PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY will be held in ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, below Spruce, on SUNDAY Evening, the 8th instant, services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses delivered by Bishops CLARKSON and TUTTLE and Rev. Dr. BUTLER.

11 6 2t JAMES M AERTSEN, Secretary.

☞ AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of the LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held TUESDAY, November 10, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the office of the Company, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

THOMAS S. HARRIS, Secretary.

11 5 5t*

☞ BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties, and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 6 8 mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MACPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Society will hold an Adjourned Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, November 9, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 716 CATHARINE Street, to hear and decide on the Report of the Committee on New Ground appointed at the special Meeting on the 16th of September last. Punctuality requested, as Board of Committee. M. GOICHER, Sec.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, 1 6 MECHANICS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868.

A special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 12 M., at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and issuing order on the present state of the Company.

A. L. MASSEY, 11 6 3t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE QUEEN AND COATES STREET PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1868.

We are prepared to put a line of Advertising Cars on this line. For terms apply at the office of the Company.

JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary. 11 6 6*

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THIS splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 ly*

☞ THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid Cabinet or Library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

DIVIDENDS.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, 11 3 30t Treasurer.

☞ UNION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months payable on demand, free of United States and State taxes.

11 4 5* P. A. KELLER, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.

11 3 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of all taxes, payable on demand.

11 3 6t F. C PALMER, Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 3 1868.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., and TWO PER CENT extra payable on demand, free of taxes.

11 3 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the past six months, clear of tax, payable on demand.

11 2 6t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

The Directors have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

11 2 6t B B COMEGYS, Cashier.

POLITICAL.

TO CELEBRATE OUR GLORIOUS VICTORY

Headquarters Republican Invincibles,

ORDER No. 21.

1. The Club will assemble at Headquarters,

Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868, at 7 o'clock,

For Parade over the following route:—

Up Chesnut to Twelfth, down to Walnut, up to Broad, up to Chesnut, countermarching by the "League House" to Walnut, up to Sixteenth, down to Spruce, up to Nineteenth, up to Walnut, down to Eighteenth, up to Chesnut, down to Sixteenth, up to Spring Garden, down to Broad, up to and countermarch at Columbia avenue, down to Brown, down to Twelfth, down to Race, down to Tenth, down via Chestnut street to Headquarters.

II. BANNERS MUST BE RETURNED to Headquarters immediately after the demonstration.

By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 11 5 2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARIAN HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL

NOW READY.

RUBY'S HUSBAND.

One Vol. 12mo. Price $1 75.

This is Marian Harland's GREATEST NOVEL. An unusually long time has been spent in its preparation, and in every detail it has been elaborated with the utmost care. Marian Harland now stands at the head of American Female Novelists.

NEW EDITIONS OF

Alone	$1 75	Nemesis	$1 75
Moss Side	1 75	Hooks	1 75
Marian	1 75	Sunnybank	1 75
Husbands and Homes	1 75	The Hidden Path	1 75

"Marian Harland writes for the multitude and the few appreciate their worth in the marked success of her productions."—New York Times.

Either of the above works sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

SHELDON & CO., Nos. 498 and 500 BROADWAY, 11 6 fm2t N & W YORK.

"LET US BE FRIENDS!"

A good idea it was, too. In Hartford, night before last, the Grant and Colfax Club and the Seymour and Blair Club clubbed. Not to say that they clubbed each other's heads, as might have been expected; but they joined hands and united torches in a great procession, and the banners were inscribed

"LET US BE FRIENDS!"

It is proposed that a consolidated procession likewise proceed through the streets of Philadelphia, composed of

"THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,"
"THE YOUNG MEN'S KEY-TONE CLUB,"
"THE CAMPAIGN CLUB," and
"THE AMERICUS CLUB,"

To carry out the idea of

"LET US BE FRIENDS!"

And they'll be expressin' it;
They'll meet on Broad, near Chesnut,
And peacefully they'll march
Right down to Ninth and Arch,
And then go arm in arm,
Not marching any harm,
And grasping hand with hand,
(We also understand,)
Every man and every brother,
Up one street and down another,
Till they halt before the door
Of the celebrated store
Known as "GREAT BROWN HALL,"
With its clothing for them all—
Then they'll wave the friendly banner
In a gay and jovial manner,
Singing "all's well that well ends!
Let's go in and see our friends!"

Come in, friends, and we will supply you [with clothes in an eminently satisfactory manner all round. Your friends,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

$11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

EXPOSITION

OF

NEW AND ELEGANT

DRY GOODS.

Reduction of Prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

Invite the attention of their Customers and the Public to their

NEW, LARGE, AND SPLENDID STOCK

OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

The prices of which have been

GREATLY REDUCED,

And are now prepared to exhibit

Fancy Silks, Colored Silks,
Chameleon Serges, Do. Poplins,
Velour Poplins, French Poplins,
Stripe Poplins, Empress Cloths.

SILK CORDED POPLINS, REPS,

AND

Heavy Wool Corded Poplins,

With a great variety of NEW FABRICS for

Ladies' Dresses and Walking Suits.

Silk Velvets, Cloths, Plushes, Velveteens, and Shawls.

We Guarantee the Lowest Prices and the Newest Goods.

LADIES' DRESSES made to order in the newest and most fashionable manner.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

11 6 fm2t PHILADELPHIA.

A REVOLUTION

IN THE

DRY GOODS TRADE

Has been caused by the inauguration of the

"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"

SYSTEM ADOPTED BY

THE "BEE-HIVE."

Old Stocks of dear-bought goods are reduced to

"One-Half their Former Prices,"

AND ARE STILL

"TOO DEAR BY HALF."

THE "BEE-HIVE" DOES NOT REQUIRE TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES. THEIR STOCK

All New, Bought at the Bottom of the Market, and Sold at Fair Profits,

Outranks the supposititious bargains falsomely promised by

"Grand Sales" and "Important Notices."

THE "BEE-HIVE" is now offering BONA FIDE BARGAINS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS—no catch-penny trifles to mislead, but a pure and unequivocal moderation in prices; in other words,

"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"

Will be found to pervade all the stock.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE "BEE-HIVE,"

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.



Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE

OF

WM. D. ROGERS,

OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.

CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.

WM. D. ROGERS,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE DOLL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

TOYS, FANCY GOODS,

Meerschaum Pipes, Canes, Novelties, etc., Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street, above Market.

REMOVAL.

We beg to announce that we have removed from our old stand No. 14 N. SIXTH Street, to the large and commodious New Store,

Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street,

CORNER OF COMMERCE,

where we have greatly increased facilities for transacting business, and shall be most happy to greet our friends and customers.

Very respectfully,

11 5 12t GEORGE DOLL & CO.

GRAPES.

WHITE GRAPES

ONE THOUSAND KEGS

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.

FINEST QUALITY SEEN HERE IN FIFTEEN YEARS.

Only 50 Cents Per Pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.

11 6 PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 3rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

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PUBLIC SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE FURNITURE, ETC., IN DELANCO, BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Will be sold at Public sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, on the premises, a three-story double frame Dwelling, with two-story back buildings, and lot of nearly three acres of ground, fronting on the Rancocas river, five minutes' walk from the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and wharf, forty-five minutes' ride from Philadelphia and three hours from New York. Lawn on the river, abundance of shade, gravel beach, every variety of fruit. Immediately after the above will be sold Piano-forte, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Dining-room, and Bed-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Gardening Tools, etc. etc.

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FOR SALE—THE KERSHAW MODEL farm, containing about 230 acres, in the Twenty-seventh ward of the city, and within one mile of the new Naval Depot, League Island. The improvements are nearly new, consisting of mansion, etc., heated by a steam engine, which drives all machinery for grinding and threshing, etc. There are two tenant houses, two large barns, with stabling for 100 head of horses and cattle. Also, a choice variety of fruit. Good city property will be taken in part pay.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Worrell Sisters will have a benefit this evening, and will appear in their English version of *Barbe Bleue*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, and to-morrow evening, the Worrell Sisters will make their last appearance.

On Monday H. J. Byron's drama of *The Lancashire Lass* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will have a benefit this evening, and will appear as "Long Tom Coffin" in the nautical drama of *The Pilot*, and as "Rover" in the comedy of *Wild Oats*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *He's Got Money* will be performed this evening; also a favorite comedietta, in which Miss Fanny Davenport will appear. On Monday, H. J. Byron's drama of *The Lancashire Lass* will be brought out, with new scenery, appointments, etc.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a variety entertainment this evening.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's orchestras will give a performance at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a classical matinee at Horticultural Hall to-morrow.

ON MONDAY Bateman's combination French troupe will open at the Academy of Music for a season of twelve nights of opera bouffe. Offenbach's opera of *Barbe Bleue* will first be given, with M'lle Irma as "Boulotte" and Mons. Aujac as "Barbe Bleue." This opera will be placed upon the stage in the best style, with fine scenery, appropriate costumes, etc. An efficient ballet corps has also been engaged, with M'lle De Rosa as premiere danseuse. In the course of the season *La Grande Duchesse* and *La Belle Helene* will be produced.

ON MONDAY, November 30, Max Maretzek will commence a season of grand opera at the Academy of Music with his combined Italian and German troupe.

Dramatic Items.

—Miss Laura Keene, with a selected company, is now performing in Canada.

—The pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty*, with Tony Denier as "Clown," has made a great hit at the Crosby Opera House, Chicago. At McVickar's Theatre, in the same city, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* is still being performed to the satisfaction of large audiences.

—Miss Fanny B. Price will produce *Foul Play* at De Bar's Opera House, St. Louis, on next Monday evening.

—Edwin Adams is performing a round of his favorite parts in Montreal.

—J. H. Hackett is performing at the Academy of Music, Cleveland, Ohio, in "Falstaff," "Rip Van Winkle," and other of his specialties.

—F. S. Chanfrau appeared in Providence, R. I., on Monday, and produced the new comedy entitled *Joe*, written for him by De Walden, the author of *Sam*. Mr. Chanfrau sustains four characters in this piece.

—Lotta commenced an engagement at the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, on Monday, and appeared as "Paul" in the *Pet of the Petticoats*.

—*Love's Ordeal*, a new play written expressly for Edwin Booth by Edmund Falconer, was produced for the first time on Thursday evening, Oct. 29, at the Boston Theatre. Mr. Booth concluded his Boston engagement on Saturday.

—Fraulein Janauschek and her German troupe will appear at Buffalo on Monday.

—The Royal Albert Theatre, London—formerly known as the Marylebone—having been refitted and improved, was opened on October 10, under the direction of Miss Amy Sedgwick, with a new drama by Mr. Stephenson, entitled *Pindee Singh; or, The Pearl of Oude*, which is described as being somewhat similar in its action to *Jennie of Lucknow*.

—Mr. H. J. Byron's new drama of *Blow for Blow* was produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool, England, on October 12. The play made a hit, and the author was called before the curtain three times.

Musical Items.

—The Richings English Opera Troupe closed a successful season at the Concordia Opera House, Baltimore, on Saturday evening last.

—Bateman's *Opera Bouffe* troupe performed *Barbe Bleue* at the National Theatre, Cincinnati, last week. On Monday evening *La Grande Duchesse* was given, and *La Belle Helene* was announced to be brought out during the present week.

—Miss Louisa Pyne took her farewell of the stage at the Alexandra Rooms, London, on Oct. 7. The entertainment consisted of one of Offenbach's operettas and a ballad concert.

—Mapleson's Italian Opera troupe opened at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, on Oct. 16, for a series of performances.

—Mad'lle Nilsson has received an offer of $20,000 in gold per month for a season of four months in England.

—The *Œdipus* of Sophocles has been reset to music by Herr Bellerman, of Berlin.

—Offenbach's new opera of *La Perichole* was lately produced at the Varietes, Paris, with Mad'lle Schneider as the heroine, but it did not achieve the same success as his previous works.

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING READY-MADE Clothing in the city, equal to customer work in every respect. Also, choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

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DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

THE GREAT MEDICAL MISTAKE of former days was an utter neglect of sanitary precautions. No efficient means were adopted for the prevention of sickness. Sewerage was unknown in cities; drainage was rarely attempted in the country. Heaps of offal were left to rot in the public streets, and cleanliness, the great antidote to febrile diseases, was sadly neglected. It is not so now. Wise laws, philanthropic institutions, and a vigilant sanitary police have, to a great extent, remedied the evil. Nor is this all. PREVENTIVE MEDICATION has helped materially to lessen the rates of mortality. It is not too much to say that TENS OF THOUSANDS escape sickness in unhealthy seasons in consequence of having INVIGORATED THEIR SYSTEMS IN ADVANCE by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This pure and powerful vegetable tonic and alterative comprises the extracts and essences of a variety of roots and herbs, renowned for their strengthening, soothing vitalizing, and purifying properties. These medicinal agents are incorporated with a spirit absolutely free from the acrid poison which defiles more or less, all the liquors of commerce, and their effect is diffused through the whole frame by this active yet harmless stimulant. The result is such a condition of the system as renders it *all but impervious* to the exterior causes of disease, such as damp, fog, sudden alterations of temperature, etc. Strength, and the perfect regularity of all the functions of the body, are the best safeguards against atmospheric poison and the effects of unwholesome water and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the best strengthening and regulating medicine at present known. For dyspepsia and biliousness they are A SPECIFIC ABSOLUTE.

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Children's Fancy Overcoats.

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The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

FITCHER.—On the 3d instant, JOSIAH FITCHER aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Riggers' Beneficial and Workingmen's Beneficial Association, Weccacoe Engine company, and all others of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 703 Swanson street, on Sunday at 11½ o'clock.

O'CONNELL.—On the 4th instant, PATRICK O'CONNELL, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 814 Cross street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

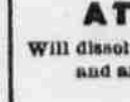
WOOLMAN.—On the 3d instant, at his residence in Burlington, N. J., THOMAS B. WOOLMAN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Seventh-day, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

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Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
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We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of

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By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit, at the lowest wholesale rates.

Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.

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Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

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WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, FROM Auction, 1 lot of LADIES' MERINO VESTS, good, 62c.; worth 87.
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Only six pieces superior BLACK ALPACA, at 37c.
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BANK RESERVES.

From the Boston Advertiser.

A combination of speculators in New York is accused of borrowing large amounts of currency and locking it up, for the avowed purpose of making money so scarce as to produce a financial crisis and temporary panic among holders of stocks and other values, and to drive prices down to an unnatural level. And it is gravely and even earnestly argued by those whose interest lies in the opposite direction, that those banks in New York which are not implicated in this movement should "use their reserves" to neutralize it; in plain English, should violate the law under which they exist by loaning some part of that portion of their funds which they are expressly prohibited from loaning under any circumstances, and which they are bound to hold in reserve to meet the current demands of their depositors. That these combinations and tricks of unscrupulous gambling operators are a great moral wrong and a great cause of annoyance to the business community cannot be disputed. But it is no less clear that the proposed remedy would merely aggravate the disease. In the first place, there are always natural causes without which such operations could not be successfully carried out. If money were really abundant, no gang of conspirators could lock up enough of it to materially distress the public. At the present time, an unusually large part of the money capital of the country appears to be absorbed in a desperate attempt to hold an enormous amount of breadstuffs at unnaturally high prices. The resources of Western banks and capitalists, and their credit at the East, are doubtless strained to the utmost in this (we trust) futile undertaking. Not only Eastern capital, but bank credit, has doubtless been pressed into the service, and the latter has been in many cases expanded beyond all safe or reasonable bounds. The banks have gone on lending not money but their own credit, until at last they can hardly meet their own liabilities from day to day, much less come to the relief of borrowers.

The report of October 17 shows that the New York banks, with an aggregate capital of about $83 500,000, had immediate liabilities of about $223,000,000, of which $189,000,000 were deposits. To meet these they had less than $59,000,000 in legal-tender notes and about $9,000,000 of specie. The two together show a surplus of about $12,000,000 above the strict requirement of the law; but, as the specie can only be regarded as a special deposit, the true statement would be $214,000,000 of liabilities and $59,000,000 of legal-tender reserve, or an apparent surplus of five and a half millions. But as probably some $25,000,000 of this reserve consisted of three per cent. certificates, which cannot be paid out to the public, the actual available amount of legal-tenders was probably less than $35,000,000, or not seventeen per cent. of the immediate liabilities of the banks, and not twenty per cent of the deposits alone. Yet many of these deposits include the chief reserve of "lawful money" held, or supposed to be held, by multitudes of banks in other parts of the country; so that this paltry hoard of thirty or thirty-five millions comprises perhaps nearly one-half of all the actual basis by which nearly nine hundred millions of "money" is made good.

But this is not all nor one-half the truth. The aggregate reserve, insignificant as it is, is only made tolerable by averaging bad and good together. It seems indeed almost incredible to what an extent many banks have loaned the money of their depositors, and how small are their means of immediate repayment. The Greenwich Bank, for instance, with a capital of $200,000, had loaned $1 100,000; and to repay deposits of above $800.000 it had a reserve of $140,000. The City Bank had loaned above four times its capital, and had only $440,000 of paper reserve to meet deposits of above $2 300,000. The People's Bank loan was three and a half times its capital, and with a paper reserve of less than $200,000 to meet deposits of $1,200,000. The Park Bank has loaned seven and a half times its capital, so that a depreciation of less than one-seventh in the value of its loan would sweep its capital away. But the climax is furnished by the "Bull's Head" Bank, with a capital of $200,000, a loan of above $1,700,000, deposits of nearly $1,900,000, and no reserve at all reported. There are other loans of four, five, and six times the capital of the bank, and the average is more than three times. When the days of our present paper delusion are over, will it be credited that such things were done and were tolerated?

Now, with this high pressure of expansion upon our monetary institutions, is it surprising that "corners" are so frequent and so fatal? Can we wonder that banks, habitually owing from two to eight times their capital, should be powerless to help others, and in constant alarm for themselves? And are we to be told that the proper remedy for this state of things is to allow them to break down the last feeble barrier which still stands between them and insolvency? No, the remedy lies in an exactly opposite direction.

There are conservative banks in New York, though comparatively few even of these seem to maintain a reserve much beyond the legal minimum. But there is one brilliant exception, to which our attention is now directed for the first time. The Bank of Commerce has a capital of $10,000,000 and a loan of about $24.000.000. Its circulation and deposits are about $12,000,000, of which some $500,000 are offset by an equal amount of specie; and to meet the remaining $11,500,000, it holds a legal-tender reserve of above $6,700,000, or above 58 per cent. One-half of this amount might be loaned, and still leave this bank stronger than almost any other in the city. If all the others were equally fortified, the aggregate legal-tender reserve would be $125,000,000, and no possibility of an artificial scarcity could exist.

That this bank, with such a loan, can maintain such reserves, is due to the fact that it has never distributed among its stockholders the exceptional profits of recent years, but has wisely held them in reserve, after dividing ten per cent. per annum, so that its available capital has been in fact greatly augmented. Other banks may have done the same; but they have not, like this one, employed their surplus to protect the public, but only to swell their already extravagant dividends, or to gratify a taste for unwarrantable expenditure. A day of reckoning will come when they may wish they had pursued a different course.

The bearing of these facts upon the resumption of specie payments is obvious. If there is any truth in political economy and in the lessons of experience, this resumption cannot be accomplished and maintained without diminishing the aggregate liabilities of our banks by at least one-fourth, probably one-third, perhaps more. But how many of the banks in New York could bear that diminution? One, and one only, could do so, and still retain a surplus above its legal reserve. If the United States treasury could have resumed specie payment on the 17th instant, the Bank of Commerce could have done the same, but probably not another bank in the country could have safely followed its example.

If, therefore, our banks wish to discourage unprincipled speculation, to bring gamblers to grief, and to aid the Government in redeeming its dishonored obligations and restoring a sound standard of value, they have only to follow this now exceptional example, and to curtail steadily and resolutely that mischievous expansion of their credit which has wrought such incalculable mischief to the people, while it has filled their own vaults and the pockets of their stockholders with (to say the least) very questionable gains.

Timothy Titcomb (Dr. Holland) Gives a Picture of Mr. Spurgeon.

The rush to Mr. Spurgeon's church is so great that I took an early start, on a bright Sunday morning, in order to be served among the first strangers, if possible. On alighting at the door of the church, instead of being obliged to wait, I was met by some officer of the place and day, who inquired whether I would like to go directly into the church and wait my chance there. Responding in the affirmative to his polite proposition, he led the way, at the same time putting into my hand a slip of paper which he begged me to read. It was a request for a contribution to Mr. Spurgeon's institution for the education of clergymen. It was a very neat business transaction—one for which the practical and business-like Mr. Spurgeon is justly celebrated. It was as much as to say:—"I have taken you out of the sun and given you a good chance for a good seat; now, if this amounts to anything to you, state the sum in silver or gold in the contribution box." I stated it, and took a seat in a sort of elevated waiting-stand, near the entrance. The officer told a gentleman that some "American friends" would like seats; and we—myself and party—were soon invited forward, and seated in some of the best pews in the house.

Mr. Spurgeon's church is a very large and well-contrived house, capable of holding a larger congregation, I judge, than that of Mr. Beecher, in Brooklyn. Indeed, it is claimed that it affords comfortable sitting to five thousand persons. There were not more than five hundred people in the church when I entered, but they came pouring in from that time forward, until every part of the building was crowded. The interior is oval, the platform pulpit standing out from one extremity, and permitting the seats to sweep entirely around, an arrangement which gives a pretty good-sized audience only the chance of seeing the back side of the speaker's head. The personal appearance of the great preacher has become so familiar to Americans, through engravings and the descriptions of letter-writers, that I need not say more than hat he impressed me, as he stepped quietly upon the stand, as a hearty, healthy, powerful man. After giving out a hymn, and begging the congregation not to sing it too slowly, he oined with them in the music. Then he read a telegram he had just received from some distant part of the kingdom, from a man who was dying, and who found himself, in a dark hour, unsustained by the Christian's hope. His prayer for this stranger was one of the most touching things I ever heard. Indeed, the whole prayer, of which this formed an episode, was marked with greater fervor, thorough spirituality, and a flow and a command of language which much surpassed my expectations. When he finished his preaching, I was not left at a loss to understand the secret of his power. He is a good man, a strong man, thoroughly in earnest. There were passages in his sermon, not a few, which reminded me of Beecher. The same directness, the same bursts of grand and sweeping power, the same felicities of diction, which distinguish the performance of the American preacher were scattered through the sermon. Mr. Spurgeon's vocabulary is not so large as that of Mr. Beecher. He is not so completely *en rapport* with the world of nature, and his fancy and imagination are not so active; but he is dramatic, understands human nature, believes in Christianity (a good thing in a preacher), knows exactly what he wants to do, and drives straight forward to the end he seeks. I do not know that Mr. Spurgeon is Mr. Beecher's superior in anything, except it may be as a business man. His faculty of organization—of so setting other people to work as to multiply his own personal power a thousand fold—must distinguish him, in the results of his life, from Mr. Beecher. Mr. Spurgeon is doing by organization and institution what Mr. Beecher does by personal magnetism; Mr. Beecher inspires other clergymen; Mr. Spurgeon educates them, and so builds and shapes the policy of institutions that he will be producing preachers after his own kind long after he has passed away. The spirit of the man is kindly. His manner towards his people is familiar and fatherly. Like the Brooklyn preacher, too, he is not without his dash of humor. In short, I left his presence, at last, with a good taste in my mouth, and the firmest wish in my heart that the Lord would send into the world, and set to work, ten thousand just such sensational fanatics as Mr. Spurgeon.

An Analysis of the Aversion Obtaining to Second Marriages.

From the London Leader.

The sentiment of the age is, not without reason, opposed to second marriages. If matrimony were essentially the social partnership which some philosophers would fain make it—if it were simply a form of covenant binding the parties to love, honor, and obey, till divorce do part them—if it were modelled on the plan of that reformer who wanted to add as a proviso to the Prayer Book vow. "so long as we both shall love"—there would be no reasonable objection to entering into a second, third, fourth, or fifth partnership on the same elastic footing. Such a dispensation, indeed, would realize the view of the late Adah Menken, that "it is well to marry young and often." But, unfortunately for the reformers and the philosophers, and all the nice theorists, male and female, philanthropic, free-loving, and strong-minded, society persists in regarding marriage as a much more solemn and spiritual contract than this. Much as it may vex the clear-seeing intellect of a Bradlaugh, society insists upon importing the providential element into the business, and making Heaven a witness of a contract voluntarily entered into for eternity. Perhaps society is very wrong for all this—wrong in going to church at all—extremely wrong to subscribe to that palaver about forsaking all others, and cleaving only unto him or her, as the case may be. No doubt they order these things better in France, where the legal ceremony is the principal one, with church blessings thrown in *ad valorem*. If we could only get married quietly and without fuss, as they do in the opera, where an ardent basso drags an unwilling soprano to a side-table, and is on the point of consummating the business with the aid of *un Notario* and a pad of blotting-paper, the social economist would rejoice. Meanwhile, however, society goes on getting married at the Eagle, and riveted at the Communion Table, and accepting a blessing from a posse of persons, one assisting the other, with a choral force well up in

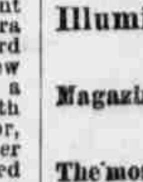
"The voice that breathed through Eden,
That earliest wedding-day,"

and the organ played out the pair to Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and all the ecclesiastical pageantry complete. It is hard, after all this, to attempt to dissociate the religious from the purely social nature of the proceeding. Let the bridegroom, if he be given to philosophical inquiry, try to dissociate them in his wife's presence. Let him begin by observing, "After all, my dear, we are not married in the sight of Heaven, and all that; it's only a *facon de par er*; we have simply entered into a sort of partnership, you know—like my association with old Jones in the office." Let him attempt this vein of moralizing, and from his wife's reply he will be able to estimate the rooted feeling of society in the matter. This, then, is the spirit which dictates that sentimental aversion to second marriages, which is not the less general in that it is seldom put into words. Matrimony being, from the sentimental point of view, a holy business, a bond which is not only to regulate this life, but in all likelihood to exercise an influence over the life to come, the incongruity, the indecency—nay, the very sacrilege—of admitting into the spiritual compact more than one partner is sufficiently obvious. It savors of psychical polygamy. "I take Beatrice," says Benedick, "as the one participant in my weal or woe; I take her for time and for eternity." But in a year or two Beatrice dies, and then Benedick chooses Laura as the one participant for time and eternity; and if he survives Laura there is nothing to prevent him adding a third and fourth to the firm. Now, at each new betrothment the sanctity of the business falls a peg. Nobody enters a second marriage with the same reverence, or earnestness, or ardor, with which he contracted the first. He is older and colder; familiarity with the estate has bred indifference; the being at his side is not a trembling, pure little soul whom all his strong chivalrous nature rushes forth to protect, but a nice sort of person, who is going to look after his servants and see that his linen is kept in good order. Even with the first wife romance ended by settling down into a Darby and Joan jog-trot sort of existence; with the second one there is not even the romance to begin with. For few men—so few as to be out of court—make a love-match twice in their lives. The first marriage is contracted in the ardor of youth; the second is mostly a calculation. Either the widower is weary of solitude, and has been habituated to the household order over which a mistress presides; or he sees the chance of a wealthy alliance: or he has property, but no heir, and must needs have one; or he wants somebody to look after his little comforts. There are a hundred mercenary pleas for a second marriage to one plea of affection. True love—we mean, now, true love in its flaming bachelor state, not the Darby and Joan jog-trot—seldom survives in a man after thirty. The truest, faithfullest, hottest, and most blissfully uncomfortable love of all is calf-love, which seldom lasts after seventeen. All subsequent passions are a mere imitation of this—not half so absorbing, not a third so blind, not a tenth so pure. The calf outlives its calfdom, gets the better of spooniness, laughs at it, and a few years later tries to produce it over again. But he never succeeds. The taurine passions are a mere stage play. He may persuade himself that he is desperately in love with the dear girl, that she is an angel, that if she jilted him he would do something desperate—go mad, emigrate, blow out his brains, perhaps; but in his inner soul he knows that this is all a mere pretense; that his heart is *not* as a raging furnace, but tepid as mildest shaving-water; that his pulse would *not* hear her and beat had he lain for a century dead—indeed, it does not even quicken now when she enters the room. He sees her faults—none clearer; and he intends to correct them one day. There is nothing in his love like the wild adoring passion of the schoolboy—that comes but once in life, and the love which is bold enough to propose and callous enough to treat of settlements is a mere earthly imitation of it. How much baser, then, a second marriage, which means a fiftieth love! If into the first there entered some element of caution, or more ignoble shrewdness, the second is wholly compounded of these, and of a selfishness which is parent of them. The motives which lead a bachelor to propose are mostly single hearted enough; he really loves the girl, and tries to do all he can to make her happy. But the widower enters the race with the intention that she shall make *him* happy. *He* is the first party to be considered, not she. And there are few single girls, and certainly no widows, contemplating an alliance with a once-married man, who do not fully understand this. When a woman accepts a widower she must feel the second-hand nature of the bargain. There is no freshness about it; all the bloom has been rubbed off; the sighs are *rechauffes*. the vows are platitudes, the caresses have been rehearsed before. What a worn-out pump the human heart is so far as love making is concerned, after ten or fifteen years of married life! Is there anything more pathetic than forty wooing thirty-three, and counterfeiting the languors of twenty? Or anything more cynical than the sight of a bright-eyed maiden who imagines she holds in thrall that *vieux moustache* of a heart which has survived the wear and tear of a matrimonial campaign? But, as a rule, she does not imagine anything of the kind: she accepts the situation at its true value, knowing that the widowed affections are so much Wardour street lumber; knowing that another woman has been before her and extracted all the pith and marrow of romance, leaving the husk to the second wife. She bargains, therefore, for a position, and not a passion, marries him for his money, or his title, or his status, or because she may not have another offer, or for any other motive that may be dominant—love being the last and least. Will she do a true wife's duty by him; will she be a second mother to his children; will she "order all things duly," like Lady Burleigh the First? Let the poor little neglected hearts that have sobbed themselves to sleep on their pillows make reply. As the second mamma is to be the first, so is the second wife; it may be a cruel edition, sometimes a careless one, sometimes an indifferently honest one, always an inferior one. For you will find the rule hold good that there is but one true love in life and one married love: the first holds precedence, the after one weakens in arithmetical progression. When widows and widowers pair, the sight has always the savor of a huckster's bargain. *On ne revient pasa ses premiers amours.*

Fashions for Thrifty People.

Warm, durable, economical winter suits are made of English water-proof cloth, or dark linsey, trimmed with a broad, heavily-corded black woollen band, called "Hercules" braid; a good, useful style in which to make them is with a single skirt, walking length, and lined, a straight Hungarian pelisse, lined to the waist with Canton flannel, belted in and ornamented upon the sides with a single wide military sash, and edged with fringe. A pelerine cape may be added to the pelisse for warmth, lined with flannel, in which case an ordinary lining will be sufficient for the waist of the pelisse. Scotch linsey and English water-proof range from $1 to $2 per yard; at the latter price water-proof cloth of the best style and quality is a yard and a half wide, and six or seven yards make a suit. Hercules braid is from one to two and three dollars per dozen yards, according to width. The Scotch poplins, in the scarlet and blue and green checks, are very nice for house dresses, wearing clean and always looking well and lady-like. It is indeed nearly impossible to wear them out; they always make over useful for children. The skirts of these dresses need no trimming; make them long at the back and full, putting the whole width of the back breadths in large gathers, add to the belt a rosette back and front, made of rather large leaves, bound with black velvet; trim the waist square with black velvet and chenille fringe if liked, and make leaf rosettes for the top of the sleeves, or the body may be left open in front, bordered with velvet, and worn with a chemisette. Poplin velour, a heavily corded fabric, makes a very handsome dress—quite as handsome as silk. It is two dollars and a quarter, and is most fashionable in pearl grey garnet, crimson and black. A winter cloak of cloth should be made up as a pelisse with a cape, or as a round cloak, composed of two or three capes. The fur boa for the neck is properly adapted to these designs in cloaks. With the present style of dress warmer underclothing is required, and this must not be lost sight of. Long Balbriggan hose, knit or canton flannel drawers, warm flannel underskirt, and a "Boulevard" over a very small hoop, will be found necessary to most ladies, especially those living in the country; and in addition, high lined boots, and possibly knit merino undershirts. Make the underclothing warm, at any rate.—*Jennie June.*

—Victoria county, Ontario, has six inches of snow and huge icicles.



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and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by

10 28 lm GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from 31 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset skirt supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 2 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

LUMBER.

1868.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1868.
1868	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1868
1868	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1868
1868	WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1868
1868	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1868
1868	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1868
1868	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868
1868	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1868
1868	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES.	1868

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 2 2m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

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$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster.

SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE

Cannot be Sledged!

Cannot be Wedged!

Cannot be Drilled!

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MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, } 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf3m

MARQUETTE!

MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
9 2wfm3mrp New Orleans.



C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

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H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 124

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 26 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, November 7.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON Saturday, Nov. 21.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.............$100 | STEERAGE...............$35
to London.............. 105 | to London.............. 40
to Paris................ 115 | to Paris................ 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN, STEERAGE,
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.................$90 | Liverpool.................$3
Halifax.................... 2 | Halifax.................... 1
St. John's, N. F........ } 4 | St. John's, N. F........ } 30
by Branch Steamer,... } | by Branch Steamer... }
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf				Leaves South Trenton.			
Saturday, Nov.	7,	don't go		Saturday, Nov.	7,	9	A.M
Monday,	" 9,	7½	A.M	Monday,	" 9,	11	A.M
Tuesday,	" 10,	8	A.M	Tuesday,	" 27,	12	M.
Wed'day,	" 11,	8½	A.M	Wed day,	" 11,	12½	P.M
Thursday,	" 12	9	A.M	Thursday,	" 12,	1	P.M
Friday,	" 13,	10	A.M	Friday,	" 13,	2	P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
6 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 stf

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. A., No. 1139 GIRARD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1868.

By direction of Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER, Quartermaster-General United States Army, Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, November 12, 1868, for delivery to the Quartermaster's Department, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, of the following articles, viz.:—

Letter Paper, 12 lbs., 7 pens ruling........250 reams.
do do 12 do do do ½ sheets...100 "
do do 12 do 8 do do ....250 "
do do 12 do 8 do do ½ sheets...100 "
do do 10 do 7 do do ....250 "
Foolscap P'r, 14 do 7 do do ....150 "
do do 12 do 7 do do ....150 "
do do 14 do unruled..........100 "
Flatcap do 14 do..........100 "
Folio P'st P'r, 22 do..........100 "
Note Paper, 6 do ruled..........200 "
do do 6 do unruled..........100 "
Blotting Paper, 80 lbs., 19x24 inches.......... 50 "
Envelope Paper. 40 lbs., 20x25 inches.......... 60 "
Legal Cap Paper, 14 lbs.......... 50 "
Envelopes, Letter (buff), size 5¾x3¼ in., as per sample..........100 M.
Envelopes, Letter (buff), size 6x3½ in., as per sample..........150 "
Envelopes, Official (buff) size 8¾x3⅝ in., as per sample..........100 "
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 9x4 in., as per sample..........300 "
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 10¼x4¼ in., as per sample.......... 50 "
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 11x4½ in., as per sample.......... 20 "
Sealing Wax.......... 50 lbs.
Letter Copy Books, letter size..........28.
do do do cap size.......... 24.
Lead Pencils, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Faber's.......... 25 gross.
Pencils red and blue.......... 10 "
Pens, Gillott's, Nos. 303 and 404..........each 100 "
do do Nos. 604 and 3 3..........each 25 "
Ink (Red) David's. 1 oz.......... 4 "
do do do 4 oz. glass stoppers.......... 2 "
do (Black) do quarts.......... 3 "
do do Carter's, pints.......... 1 "
do Copying. Arnold's, quarts.......... 1 "
Mucilage. quarts.......... 1 "
do 4 oz., with brushes.......... 2 "
Office Tape, No. 23 3¾ yards each..........5000 pieces.
do do do 74 do do..........200 rolls.

All of the above-named articles will be required to be of the best quality. When samples are furnished they will be required to be like the sample, and must be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal subject to usual inspection.

It is also to be understood that one fourth (¼) of the quantity of the several articles required must be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract, the balance within sixty (60) days from same date

Samples of the articles proposed to be furnished will be submitted by parties bidding.

The right is reserved of rejecting all bids deemed unreasonable, and also of accepting the lowest bid on any of the articles required.

Payment will be made at the end of each month for all the articles furnished during the month. Any additional information desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

F. J. CRILLY,
11 6 5t Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Peculiarities—Causes of Her Unpopularity.

The *Independent* contains the following interesting article:—

"Two years ago, or thereabouts, a wretched little paper, published in Lausanne, Switzerland, indulged itself in some scandalous stories about the Queen of Great Britain; and the British representative at Berne, or one of his subordinates, had the folly to elevate the libel into importance by prosecuting the journalist. This was perhaps the first time that any scandal about Queen Victoria found its way into print. Long before this, however, Queen Victoria's loyal subjects had talked about her as Mrs. Candor talks of some of her friends. At last these whisperings began to find distinct and open expression. A weekly paper, called the *Tomahawk*, was started in London, and it made itself famous at once by a cartoon entitled 'A Brown Study.' The artist represented a heavy-looking Scotchman of the lower class, with kilt and sporran, standing on the steps of the British throne, while the British lion gazed from below with wondering and puzzled eyes at the audacious and *nonchalant* intruder—somewhat as the Emperor Alexis Comnenus, in Scott's novel, looks astounded at the Frank count, Robert of Paris, lounging on the imperial seat. The cartoon in the *Tomahawk* was admirably executed; it was the work of a man of genius in his way—Matt Morgan, one of the principal scene painters of Covent Garden Theatre. The paper, which had not then and has not had since any literary merit whatever, became celebrated and popular in a moment. People were scandalized, shocked, amused, aroused. *Tomahawk's* cartoon had, in fact, illustrated what everybody had been talking about, wondering at, and grumbling over.

"This is the scandal about Queen Victoria. In her personal service, her most constant and close attendant is a Scotch groom, or gillie, named John Brown. He rides on the box of her carriage, he hands her in, he hands her out, he cloaks her, shawls her, opens doors for her, is always near her. Popular rumor avers that he sleeps on a rug outside her bedroom door; and, although this certainly is not his habit, it is beyond doubt that he has done so occasionally, while the Queen was travelling. He has been so closely, indeed, in attendance on the Queen that unquestionably there might be grave cause for scandal were he a Rizzio or a Potemkin, even though she were not a Mary Stuart or a Catharine the Second. Add to this that the ladies of the family of Brunswick have not in previous generations been always virtuous. '*Chacun à son goût*,' said the impertinent court lady to George III's mother, in allusion to the famous scandal about that princess and the Earl of Bute. Take further into consideration the fact that all the West End tradesmen, dress-makers, milliners, cooks, and lackeys absolutely detest Queen Victoria, because of the dullness created by her long retirement; and that it has become an article of faith with all that class that the depression of trade, and even the financial collapse of England, are to be directly attributed to the Queen's protracted and inconvenient seclusion. Think, then, how delighted all that class must have been when it first became whispered about that the sorrow of the royal lady was not quite heavenly after all. Is it wonderful that the scandal was eagerly and delightedly spread? In fact, people busily spread it who did not in their hearts believe it; and before long it became the universal talk—a whisper of London. The Queen began to be spoken of in slang phrase as 'Mrs. Brown.' *Punch* one day published, under the head of 'Court News,' the announcement that 'Mrs. John Brown walked on the slopes yesterday.' Great mirth was created once by an odd jumble of names in a London daily paper, which, giving a report of some popular demonstration, said the proceedings closed with the singing of 'God Save the Queen, and John Brown'—the fact meant to be conveyed being that the meeting sang the national anthem and also our famous hymn to the memory of the Harper's Ferry martyr. Things went so far that the Queen in her recent book actually inserted a passage explaining the position of John Brown in her household. It is needless to say that those who love scandal and like to believe it liked and believed it none the less because of this well-meant attempt at explanation.

"What is the exact truth in all this? The Queen is a good, pure, true-hearted woman—a little given to eccentricity at the best of times, lately so shaken and even shattered in nerves as to be occasionally not quite mistress of herself. This John Brown, an honest, dense, thick-headed Scotchman, was a faithful servant of Prince Albert. His face and name are associated with the memory of some of Victoria's very happiest days. How tenderly she loved her husband, how she delighted in his society, nobody needs to be told. The classic woman who swallowed the ashes of her dead lord did not love more wholly and absorbingly than did the heavy-featured, uninteresting Queen of England. She clings to the old servant of her husband as she might to her husband's dog. But it is beyond all question that a certain taint of nervous excitability—one does not like to call it madness—is an element in the feelings which inspire the Queen to defy scandal in England. It is commonly said by those who defend the Queen that she labors under the delusion that the soul of Prince Albert has been transfused into the homely frame of John Brown. This is a wild exaggeration; but it is quite true that the manner in which the Queen connects the memory of Prince Albert with the presence of John Brown has something morbid, fantastic, and almost monomaniacal in it. If it is not madness (yet that way madness lies), she has frequent fits of nervous irritation, which would seem to those unaccustomed to them to border upon frenzy. Not long since (this story is the simple truth) two of the cabinet ministers were at Osborne, conversing in a sort of informal council with her Majesty. A page, charged with some message, tapped at the door—two or three light taps. The Queen, who had been talking and listening with great interest, became so startled and excited by the sound that she screamed, sprang up, paced the room in the wildest alarm, and for a long time was utterly unable to settle down to calm and rational conversation of any kind. Under the influence of morbid attacks like these, there is sometimes little reliance to be placed on what the Queen may say, or determine, or do. She was always somewhat inclined to be headstrong; now she is apt to form sudden plans, or take sudden resolves, from which nothing can divert her. She will leave London, and rush to Osborne or to Balmoral, at the most critical period of a session, at a moment when a change of ministry may be impending; and, when she has resolved on any such *escapade*, no remonstrance or advice can dissuade her. In this way she has persisted in keeping John Brown as her personal attendant, and allowing him to be conspicuous in his attentions everywhere; and no servants'-hall or club scandal can induce her to send him into the background, or to alter her friendly deportment towards him. Unquestionably, this is unwise; but Queen Victoria is not in a mental condition from which wisdom can be always be expected. She is not mad—that is all any one can venture to say.

"She is unpopular—widely and profoundly unpopular. Not in the active, aggressive sense—not as George the Third was once unpopular, when brickbats and stones were pelted at his carriage; not as Adelaide, wife of William the Fourth, was unpopular, when a tumultuous meeting at Charing Cross threw up handkerchiefs in delight at O'Connell's daring allusion to Whitehall and the sovereign who lost his head there because he allowed himself to be guided by his foreign wife—in no such sense is Victoria unpopular. But the mass of her people have ceased to care about her, the West End dislikes her, gentility slanders her, flunkeyism girds at her. Of personal loyalty to her there is little or none. A few high-minded politicians and their followers respect her virtues and pity her great sorrows; but ardent loyalty to her is dead. A distinguished Nova Scotian, lately in London, and fresh with all the fervor of the old-fashioned colonial loyalty, confessed to the writer of this article the profound disappointment which came over him when he found that, go where he would in the British capital, his loyal professions were received with wondering, puzzled, half-contemptuous incredulity.

"Does any one in England desire that the Queen should abdicate? The West End tradesmen, dressmakers and lackeys, perhaps; but surely no one else. The Prince of Wales is not a person whose accession to the throne any rational and disinterested being can look forward to without anxiety. He is a fat, heavy, loutish young man; growing every day more and more of the regular Brunswick mould and feature. He is deeply in debt. He is not over attentive to his wife—the one member of the family who is really popular; he has low and vulgar tastes; he has a tainted reputation. Scandal pursued him from London to Paris, from Paris to Berlin, back again. He delights in low comic actors and still lower comic singers. When he goes to the opera he soon falls asleep, unless, indeed, when Pauline Lucca is singing—and then he is all ears and eyes. Nobody worth thinking of wants him for a king. He is a Prince Napoleon, without eloquence, without genius, without democratic sentiments, without love of letters and art, without a grand imperial face; and just think what Prince Napoleon would be without all these redeeming merits! No! if the English people must have a sovereign, let them hope that God may save the Queen as long as possible. Whatever her unhappy difficulties and failings, seldom comes a better; and the better is certainly not in sight just now."

Singular Restrictions Upon Business and Social Life in Germany.

The Munich correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* says:—Formerly no one could engage in any trade or business in Bavaria without previous examination before and permission from a magistrate. If a boy wished to be a baker, for instance, he had first to serve four years of apprenticeship. If then he wished to set up business for himself he must get permission, after passing an examination. This permission could rarely be obtained; for the magistrate usually decided that there were already as many bakers as the town needed. His only other resource was to buy out an existing business, and this usually costs a good deal. When he petitioned for the privilege of starting a bakery, all the bakers protested. And he could not even buy out a stand and carry it on without strict examination as to qualifications. This was the case in every trade. And to make matters worse, a master workman could not employ a journeyman out of his shop; so that if a journeyman could not get a regular situation, he had no work. Then there were endless restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of articles; one person could only make one article or one portion of an article; one might manufacture shoes for women but not for men; he might make an article in the shop and sell it, but could not sell it if any one else made it outside, or *vice versa*.

Nearly all this mass of useless restriction on trades and business, which palsied all efforts in Bavaria, is removed. Persons are free to enter into any business they like. The system of apprenticeship continues, but so modified as not to be oppressive; and all trades are left to regulate themselves by natural competition. Already Munich has felt the benefit of the removal of these restrictions, which for nearly a year has been anticipated, in a growth of population and increased business.

But the social change is still more important. The restrictions upon marriage were a serious injury to the State. If Hans wished to marry, and felt himself adequate to the burdens and responsibilities of the double state, and the honest fraulein was quite willing to undertake its trials and risks with him, it was not at all enough that in the moon-lighted beer gardens, while the band played, and they peeled the stinging radish and ate the Switzer cheese and drank from one mug, she allowed his arm to steal around her stout waist. All this love and fitness went for nothing in the eyes of the magistrate, who referred the application for permission to marry to his associate advisers, and they inquired into the applicant's circumstances, and if, in their opinion, he was not worth enough money to support a wife properly, permission was refused for him to try. The consequence was late marriages, and fewer than there ought to be, and other ill results. Now the matrimonial gates are lifted high, and the young man has not to ask permission of any snuffy old magistrate to marry. I do not hear that the consent of the maidens is more difficult to obtain than formerly.

—In Detroit all the police court fines are devoted to a public library.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30]

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation ... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail ... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ... 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra, 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3·25.
The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
September 14, 1868. 6 15]

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·30 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·12 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·51 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·30 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·44 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ... 10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport ... 8·20 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie ... 9·25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ... 11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport ... 8·35 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie ... 9·50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ... 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport ... 6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lockhaven ... 7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ... 10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport ... 10·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia ... 7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ... 7·05 P. M.
" " Williamsport ... 8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia ... 5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11] General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

R E M O V A L.

Through Freight Department.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, Freight for BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, LYNCHBURG, and all Points in VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, ARKANSAS, and NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,

VIA ANNAMESSIC LINE,

Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Orange, Alexandria, and Manasses Railroad,

AND RICHMOND & YORK RIVER RAILROAD, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE NEW FREIGHT DEPOT OF THE COMPANY,

Corner Washington Avenue and Swanson Street,

Instead of BROAD and CHERRY Streets, as at present.

Freight loaded and despatched daily by rail lines to all Southern and Southwestern points.

Cartmen will find a good driveway via Front and Washington streets.

JOHN S. WILSON,
10 78 10trp General Through Freight Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·00, and 9·00	P. M.
Fast Line	11·40 A. M.
Erie Express	11·40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ... 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
CAPT. F. D. MAY,
Continental Hotel.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
42 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M. and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M. connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, of November 18, 1868, for completing the excavation of the Prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The canal is to be about 7½ miles along, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside of the Canal is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the Prism of the Canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 319 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs the bottom of the Canal will have a slope 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay, and rock; to be ten feet wide on the top, including the rip-rap covering and to be two feet above high water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and ¾ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on the top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say one ninth, the balance, or so much thereof as the remainder of the funds appropriated—about $600,000—will pay for, is to be relet.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material (excepting right of way and land for borrow-pits), implements, and machinery, and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done, or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps specifications, and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this Office for fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be endorsed:—"Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Official:—
L. COOPER OVERMAN,
10 30 16t Captain Corps of Engineers.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 1

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [11 3 5t

BROCHE VIENNA SHAWLS.
Will be sold,
On Monday next,
November 9, by order of Messrs. Oscar Prolp & Co., a full assortment of Vienna Broche long and square shawls and scarfs, open and filled centres. [11 5 3t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 4 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 6 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRROR, CHANDELIER, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 726 Buttonwood street, by catalogue, the entire walnut and mahogany parlor, dining room, and chamber furniture, pier mirror, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds and bedding, Venetian blinds, chandelier, kitchen utensils, etc. 11 6 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
POPLAR street, Nos. 1509 and 1511—Two handsome Modern Residences, each 25 by 167 feet.
FIFTEENTH (North), No. 526—Modern Residence.
SPRUCE, No. 4102—Brown stone Residence.
GIRARD Avenue, No. 1723—Modern Residence.
NEW, No. 125 Modern Residence.
BROAD (South), No. 1413—Modern Residence.
PINE, No. 256—Store and Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH (South), No. 703—Neat Dwelling.
FRANKFORD Road, No. 2346—Store and Dwelling.
LOMBARD, No. 525—Brick and Frame Dwellings.
TWENTIETH (South), Nos. 911, 913, and 915—Genteel Dwellings.
GIRARD Avenue, No. 1337—Store and Dwelling.
TROUT, No. 326—Frame Dwelling.
CHESNUT HILL—Elegant Stone Residence, Coach-house, and large Lot.
CHESNUT HILL—Frame Dwelling and large Lot.
ROYERSFORD, Montgomery County, Pa.—Large Mansion and three acres.
ELLSWORTH, No. 1225—Cottage.
ON A COURT, near Eighth and Arch—Stable and Coach-house.
FIFTEENTH, Twenty-first ward—Large Lot.
TWELFTH (South), No. 203—Carpenter Shop and Lot.
FIFTH (South), No. 512—Modern Residence.
FRONT, south of Master—Two Frame Dwellings.
CAMAC, No. 2012—Brick Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS—$45, $84, and $45 a year.

For account of whom it may concern.
$38,000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Co., with three over due coupons attached.

Executor's Sale.
$5000 Union Canal coupon bonds.
$2000 McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Co. second mortgage six per cent. bonds.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.

Administrator's Sale.
30 shares West Chester and Phila. R. R., preferred
21 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, old.
9 shares Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shares Penna. Steel Co., par $100.
147 shares Atlantic Oil Co.
Rodney Point Breeze.
30 shares Delaware County National Bank.
4 shares Farmers' Market Co.

For Other Accounts.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
110 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.
42 shares Central Transportation Co.
$1500 Philadelphia and Baltimore Central R. R. Co.
4 shares Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
40 shares Kensington National Bank.
10 shares Commercial National Bank.
24 shares Western Bank.
12 shares Bank of Commerce.
16 shares Southwark Bank.
4 shares Consolidation Bank.
50 shares Central National Bank.
1 share Mercantile Library.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
125 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co.
$600 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 per cent.
$3000 Philadelphia and Erie 6 per cent.
32 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
Catalogues now ready. [11 6 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1109 Spring Garden street.
STOCK AND INSTRUMENTS OF A PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.
On Monday November 9.
Comprising one 11-14 box and tube, made by Rottger; one 4-4 box and tube, French combination; one pair half-size tubes, by Voighlander & Co.; one French copying tube; 6000 negatives, some of great value; background furniture, etc.
Also, pictures and frames, some of them fine specimens.
Persons having pictures at the gallery are requested to have them removed previous to the sale. 11 6 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST SPECIAL SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY SALES, ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12th.
FRENCH CLOCKS.
750 lots fine French Clocks, now landing, will be sold on Thursday, 12 instant.
Particulars in future advertisements. 11 5 6t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 405 Franklin street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, STEINWAY UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, HANDSOME BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL AND OTHER CARPETS, FINE FRENCH CHINA, CUT GLASS WARE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 405 Franklin street, above Callowhill, by catalogue, the entire handsome household furniture, including suit elegant oiled walnut and green plush drawing-room furniture; handsome walnut chamber suit; walnut extension dining table, walnut dining chairs; fine curled hair mattresses; bedding; fine French dinner set; fine cut glassware; Venetian blinds; handsome Brussels, Venitian, imperial, and ingrain carpets; oil cloths; kitchen furniture; refrigerator, etc.
ELEGANT GRAND PIANO.
Also, very elegant rosewood upright grand pianoforte, very fine tone, made by Steinway & Sons. May be seen on the day previous to sale.
The furniture was made to order and is equal to new. [11 6 5t
May be seen on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

Peremptory Sale at the Bridgewater Machine Works, Aramingo.
VERY VALUABLE MACHINE PROPERTY, 2 STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, STEAM AND GAS PIPE, 3 LARGE CRANES, PATTERNS, LARGE FRAME BOILER-HOUSE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
19th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Bridgewater Machine Works, Aramingo, Twenty-fifth Ward, by order of the Executor and surviving partner of the late firm of Stanhope & Suplee, by catalogue, the very valuable Stock of Machinery, including steam-engine, twenty horse power, eight and five horse power steam-engines, boilers, shafting, steam gas-pipe, 3 large cranes, patterns, tools shelving, etc.
FRAME BUILDING
Also a large frame boiler-house, 55 feet by 85 feet, cupola etc.
Particulars in catalogue. 11 5 12t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
Will be sold by catalogue,
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, 1700 cases men's boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a large assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city made goods. [11 5 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 63 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH street, west side, Phila.;
No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Meeting of the Return Judges.

An Adjournment until This Afternoon.

How the Business was Done in the Fourth Ward.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Return Judges of the city met in the Supreme Court room, for the purpose of returning the votes cast at the election on Tuesday last for the Electoral College.

The following is a list of the Judges:—

Wards.	Wards.
1. John B. Bouvier.	15. William Seybert.
2. Francis Hagerty.	16. John G. Smith.
3. John G. McCall.	17. William H. Ehret.
4. W J A. Furey.	18. Jacob M. Davis.
5. John O'Byrne.	19. B. A. Kneass.
6. William M. Tiel.	20. Jos. B. Haines.
7. John Graham.	21. Ira Jones.
8. William Kane.	22. Thomas Megargee, Jr.
9. D. B. Beitler.	23. Charles Williams.
10. James N. Kern.	24. H. S. Hagner.
11. Lewis C. Pierce.	25. Daniel Harkins.
12. Isaac Burk.	26. Alexander Kyle.
13. J. B. Green.	27. Fred. W. Masteller.
14. Samuel Scheide.	28. W. A. De Barry.

A permanent organization was effected, as follows:—

President—James N. Kern.

Clerks—J. Alexander Simpson, R. H. Beatty, and Stephen Coulter.

Doorkeepers—John G. Hollick, James Gheeghan, Henry Lee, and J. H. Coffman.

Messengers—Richard Ott and Thomas Strain.

The officers were then sworn in by Alderman Beitler.

The wards were then called and when the return of the Fourth was read, Mr. D. B. Beitler moved to exclude the Seventh division of the Third ward, and Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth divisions of the Fourth ward, stating that he based it on certain statistics furnished by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, which he forwarded to the Chairman, who handed the document to the Clerk, who read it.

The Prothonotary, under oath, subscribes to the fact that there has been no list of voters furnished to his office of the above division, as required by law. He also gives the total votes of these divisions, as returned for the October election, which compares with the November election as follows:—

SEVENTH DIVISION, THIRD WARD.
November, 1868.
G. M. Coates..............976 | W. V. McGrath........976
October, 1868.
Hector Tyndale........150 | D. M. Fox.................391

SIXTH DIVISION, FOURTH WARD.
November 1868.
Coates.......................33 | McGrath...................1013
October, 1868.
Tyndale......................60 | Fox.........................304

EIGHTH DIVISION, FOURTH WARD.
November, 1868
Coates.......................151 | McGrath...................1201
October, 1868.
Tyndale......................156 | Fox.........................588

SEVENTH DIVISION, FOURTH WARD.
November 1868.
Coates.......................27 | McGrath....................651
October 1868.
Tyndale......................23 | Fox.........................418

Mr. O'Byrne argued that the duties of the Board are only ministerial. The law places the decision of contested elections in the hands of the Court. The Return Judges have merely to count the votes as returned.

Mr. Green said that the returns exhibited fraud upon their face, and he was not willing to count the votes until so ordered by the Court. He wanted it settled that respectability was not to be governed by roughs.

Mr. O'Byrne said he was no apologist for fraud, but he insisted that the Board had no power to act in this matter.

President Kern read from the law, which shows that in ordinary cases no parts of returns could be excluded, except where deficiences make them unintelligible. He said he would entertain the resolution, believing that by receiving returns in their present shape the return Judges were making themselves a party to the fraud.

The vote being put, was decided in the affirmative, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Bouvier, Graham, King, Beitler, Green, Scheide, Seybert, Davis, Nace, Haines, Jones, Megargee, Williams, Kyle, DeBarry, and Kern.

Nays—Hagerty, McCall, Furey, O'Byrne, Tiel, Pierce, Burke, Smith, Ehret, Hagner, Harkins, and Masteller.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until 1 o'clock, to allow the judges of the above wards to correct their returns.

The affidavits attached to the above documents are as follows:—

State of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia, ss.:—Charles Sigmund, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he was minority Inspector of elections in the Sixth division of the Fourth ward, at the election held in said division on Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1868; that the provisions of the laws regulating the manner of conducting elections were entirely disregarded by the judge and remaining inspector of said election division; that deponent remained at said election division as inspector for about one hour after the polls opened; that about 8 o'clock in the morning of election day a voter approached the window, handed in his ballot and because the Inspector would not swear said voter (the said Inspector knowing said voter to be a qualified elector) a crowd rushed into the building and to the window, and by threats and violence compelled deponent, the minority Return Inspector, and both their clerks to leave said place; that one of the crowd of roughs outside the window took the Bible from the Inspector and threw it in the street; that one Finnegan handed the Bible back again; that persons outside (several persons) said if any Democrats were sworn at said division that day the Inspector would be torn from the box; that persons applying to vote were challenged by deponent, and challenges disregarded; that voters—qualified electors of said division in the line of voters, were driven away by threats and actual violence; that over 1000 votes were polled at said election; that at the election held Oct. 13, 1868 only 399 votes were polled; that the election held Oct. 13 1868, was a gross, outrageous fraud; that at the October election persons having no legal rights as voters of said division voted, and that the frauds perpetrated at the election held Nov. 3, 1868, greatly exceeded the frauds of the October election; that a crowd of persons of the worst character had possession of the polls, and trampled on the rights of every elector who did not agree with them politically; that at least seven hundred fraudulent votes were polled in said election division on November 3, 1868, that about 500 more votes were polled than there were taxable inhabitants in said division; that deponent, as Inspector, as well as the Return Inspector and their clerks, were forcibly driven away from said poll about 8 o'clock on the morning of November 3 1868; that the Judge of the election of said division said, in speaking of the Bible, "You must like that d—d book; pitch it into the street; there's too much swearing here, any how;" and that the Bible then disappeared.

CHARLES SIGMUND.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1868.

DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

State of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia, ss.:—Jacob L. Baugh being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that, at the election held in the Sixth division of the Fourth ward of the said city, on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, 1868, he was present outside the window for about fifty-five minutes from the time the polls opened; that a person applying to vote was challenged; that Mr. Charles Sigmund, the minority Inspector of election in said division, challenged said voter; that John Duffy, who was outside the window at said election division, took the book, the Bible, from the majority Inspector at said election division, threw it in the street, and refused to permit said voter to be sworn in reference to his qualifications as a voter; that the vote of said person was received by the Inspector and placed in the box; that said Duffy and others told the Inspector that if he swore another Democratic voter that day they would drag him out of the window. The Judge of election then came out from the room in which the election officers were conducting the election, and said, 'What in the h—l did you hand that book in there for? there is too much swearing going on here any how. We don't want that book." Qualified electors in the line of voters were beaten and forced to retire; that qualified electors were challenged and denied the right to vote; that force was resorted to, and qualified electors forced to leave. Deponent was told by John Duffy that if the (deponent) challenged any person he (Duffy) would settle his hash, and sent home for his revolver.

JACOB L. BAUGH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of November, 1868. DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

State of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia, ss:—William H. McIlwaine, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that at the election held in the Eighth division of the Fourth ward in the said city on Tuesday, the 3d of November, 1868, he was one of the Inspectors of said election; that the laws regulating the manner of conducting elections was totally disregarded in said election division by the Judge and over majority Inspector; that persons voted over and over again on false, fictitious names, some persons voting as often as three, four, five, six, seven, and eight times each; that the whole number of taxables on the regular Assessors' list of said division is six hundred and fifty-three (653) and on the extra assessment list is two hundred and fifteen (215), making a total of 868; that one thousand three hundred and fifty-four tickets were counted in said election division at said election; that the largest vote polled in the said division at the election held October 13, 1868, was seven hundred and forty-four (744); that deponent was a clerk in the said division at the election held October 13, 1868, and that said election was a gross and outrageous fraud; that the frauds perpetrated at the election held November 3, 1868 exceeded the frauds perpetrated October 13, 1868; that no opportunity was given deponent to ascertain if the names of persons offering to vote were on the list of taxables; that challenges were disregarded and tickets placed in the box as soon as received in the window, and that at least five hundred votes were received from persons not on the list of taxables; that persons claiming to be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years voted without being sworn or affirmed, and without requiring vouchers for residence; that tickets were thrown into the window, a name was announced by some person outside, and the ticket received and placed in the box; that persons came up with a ticket in each hand, placing one hand in first with a ticket, announcing a name, and then placing the other hand in the window and announcing another name, and that all such votes were received, regardless of challenges, and placed in the box.

WILLIAM H. McILVAINE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 5th of November, A. D. 1868.

DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

State of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia ss:—Louis L. Dela being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he was one of the clerks at the election held in the Eighth division of the Fourth ward on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1868; that he has read and heard read the statement sworn to and subscribed by William H. McIlvaine, an Inspector of election in the said division, at the election held Nov. 3 1868; that said statement, so far as it relates to the election held Nov 3 1868, is just, true, and correct, from deponent's own knowledge, in all its particulars.

L. L. DELA.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th of November, A. D. 1868. DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

Philip M. Shultz and Edward Kelley, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say as follows:—That they were officers of the election held in the Seventh division of the Third ward of the said city on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1868; that the said Philip M. Shultz was minority Inspector and the said Edward Kelley minority Return Inspector; that the simplest and plainest provisions of the laws regulating the manner of conducting elections were disregarded in said election division by the Judge and majority Inspector; that great numbers of persons voted on fictitious names; that great numbers of persons voted over and over again; that the whole number of taxables in said division is 818; that 1129 ballots were counted and only 998 names of voters were registered by the clerks employed at said election by the election officers thereof; that the tally lists of both clerks were alike, that the names of all persons voting were written down by said clerks; that the largest vote ever polled in said election division at any previous election was at the election held October 13, 1868; that 755 votes were polled at the election held in said division October 13, 1868, was a gross and outrageous fraud on the rights of legal voters; that the fraud perpetrated November 3, 1868 at the election held on said day in said division, exceeds the fraud perpetrated at the election held in said division on October 13, 1868; that the vote polled in said division at the election held November 3 1868, exceeds the vote polled October 13, 1868, 374; that the Judge of the election in said division would not permit the minority Inspector to have the list of taxables to ascertain if the names of persons voting were on said lists; that the Judge of the election in said division would not permit the minority Inspector to receive votes from persons desiring to vote; that the whole election return from said division is a gross outrage on the elective franchise; that persons voted in the names of persons well known in the community, and known by the Judge of election of said division not to reside in said division; that persons voted in the names of James Freeborn, William J. Owens, James McManes, Michael McMahon, John Givel, Alexander Simpson, and on the names of other citizens in the community well known to all, and not residents of said division; that great numbers of persons voted in the names of John Jones and John Smith; that very many votes were received by Judge and majority Inspector without regarding challenge; that votes were received from voters without requiring legal proof their right to vote; that all effort on part of deponents to prevent the gross frauds and outrages were unavailing.

PHILIP M. SCHULTZ,
EDWARD KELLY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, by the said Philip M. Schultz and Edward Kelly, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1868.

DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS.

At 1 o'clock the Board reassembled, and the returns from the Third and Fourth wards as amended were read. The remainder of the wards were then called off, until the Sixth ward was reached, when, on motion of Mr. Butler, a committee of five was appointed to present the matter of throwing out the precincts of the Third and Fourth wards to the attention of the Court. The minority refusing to act on the Committee, the chair appointed it from the majority, and named D. B. Beitler, John B. Green, J. N. Davis, J. B. Bouvier, and W. A. De Barry. The Board again adjourned until 2 o'clock.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Caught at Last—A Bad Boy—"Deputy" in Trouble—Dishonest Boarder—Jewelry Thief—Determined to Vote—Serious Sport—Cruel to his Horse.

—Yesterday a man, giving the name of Daniel Kelley, whose real name is supposed to be Smith, was arrested at Seventh and Bedford streets charged with the larceny of a trunk and valise, valued at $100, from a Jerseyman in the mouth of July last. The latter came to this city, and encountering Kelley at Walnut street wharf, employed him to carry the trunk and valise to a place up town. On the way the Jerseyman stopped in a store, and while there Kelley walked off with the things. He had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and was held to bail.

—William O'Neill, a lad, has been arrested and committed by Alderman Bonsall for breaking the palings off the fence surrounding the parade ground west of Moyamensing Prison, He had been doing so for some time.

—Michael Gormerly, one of the deputy sheriffs at the October election, has been arrested and bound over in the sum of $800, by Alderman Neill on the charge of being one of the parties who knocked down and beat Police Officer Windmill, of the Eighteenth district, at the Fourth division house of the Twenty-fifth ward.

—Patrick Kelley, who had stopped for a day or two at a house on Water street, above Pine, was arrested yesterday for the theft, on leaving, of an overcoat, a dress valued at $25, and a lot of jewelry. A portion of the stolen property was recovered. Alderman Carpenter committed him.

—A fellow named James Condon walked into the jewelry store of Clark & Biddle, Chesnut street, above Seventh, yesterday, and asked to look at some ladies' breastpins. Among others, a handsome brooch was exhibited, which he, unobserved, put into his pocket, and left. When its loss was discovered search was made for the fellow, and Reserve Officer Finley came upon him in the jewelry store of Mr. Ladomus, Chesnut street, above Eighth. He was arrested and taken to the office of Alderman Beitler, where, upon searching him, the brooch was found, as well as a breastpin worth $25 and a chain worth $22, which he had cribbed from Ladomus' store. Held in $2000 bail.

—Patrick Mullerhoon came from New York some time ago and secured employment in a rolling mill at Manayunk. He told his employer that he had been in this country but two years; that he had his naturalization papers and intended to vote for Seymour and Blair. His employer, though a Democrat, warned him not to do so, and when Patrick insisted that he would the gentleman informed Police Sergeant Peterman. The Sergeant went to Patrick and told him that he could not vote. Patrick then had the Sergeant arrested for intimidating a "voter." Of course the officer was discharged, and Patrick committed to answer by Alderman Ramsdell.

—Two pretty fellows—Morris Lee and John Kirk—have been arrested by Police Officer Short, of the Thirteenth district, for knocking down with clubs an old man sixty years of age, in the Twenty-third ward, opposite the Falls of Schuylkill. The assault was made without any provocation — merely for sport. Alderman Whalley committed them.

—William Lenark was arrested yesterday, and bound over by Alderman Massey, to answer the charge of cruelly beating his horse at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon streets.

OLIVER DYER, who discovered that John Allen was, as he still is, the "Wickedest Man in New York," and wrote him up for *Packhard's Monthly*, will appear before the people of this city on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 10, at Concert Hall, when and where he will deliver a lecture exposing "The Wickedness, Romance and Rascality of New York." The theme is a fertile one, with which Mr. Dyer is very familiar.

POISONED.

Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances attending the Death of Mrs. Sophia Hecht.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels, sitting in his office, held an inquest into the case of Mrs. Hecht, who was fatally poisoned on Tuesday last by the taking of pills of *atropia*, prepared at the store of Mr. Bower, Sixth and Green streets, instead of assafœtida.

Mrs. Bedelia Kelley, living at No. 1259 N. Fifth street, testified—On Friday afternoon Mrs. Hecht told me she would take a dose of pills; that she was bilious; asked me if I would get them; at the same time told me to get a box for myself and take them as I needed them; on Tuesday morning, about 8 o'clock, I got the pills; John Bower, who prepared the prescription, told me that the pills were soft, and might get out of shape, but that he didn't like to harden them for fear of making them too large; I took them home; she asked for some apple-butter; gave it to her; then went down stairs, and perhaps about ten minutes after she told me she had taken them and felt better; she then sat down to sew, and in about ten or fifteen minutes she called me; she says, "Can there be anything in these pills? I feel so strange," asked me for water; laid her on the sofa and called her daughter, when we reached her again she was delirious; carried her to her room; sent then for a doctor; Dr. De Young came and took charge of the case; the pills were prepared from an old prescription; a young man prepared them; didn't know him.

Rachel Hecht testified—Was sent to the doctor; he came; he sent me up to Bowers' for a copy of the prescription; Dr De Young wrote a note and I gave it to the son of Mr. Bower; Bower took down a file of prescriptions and made a copy; brought it home and gave it to Dr. De Young; could tell by his countenance that he was much alarmed; he at once hastened to Bower's.

Philip De Young, M. D., living at No. 212 N. Fifth street, testified—Rachel Hecht came to my house between 9 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning with a message that her mother was very sick, and that I should come immediately; went there; was told that she had been taken with a spell, trying to tear her clothes, and that she had to be put to bed by force; she was asleep on the bed when I saw her; she did not breathe hard; her face was flushed; they told me she had taken her usual pills; examined her, and couldn't rouse her; was told that she had eaten but little that morning; when I found there was trouble in arousing her I sent for a copy of the prescription; Rachel went for it; to my surprise I saw on the paper atropia, what I never prescribed to be used internally; when I saw this I ran to Bower's and asked the young man if he had put atropia in the pills; he told me "Yes;" I asked to see my original prescription; was shown it; asked no explanation, but rushed to Dr. Demme's office; he was out; went to several other doctors' offices; found Dr. Carter, who told me to give sulphate of zinc as a prompt emetic; went back to the house and sent Rachel for her father, with word that his wife's life was in danger; got Drs. Andrews and Gross from the Jefferson Medical College; went with them back to the house and found there Drs. Lewis and Carter.

Dr. A. C. Bonneville, No. 514 N. Third street, testified—saw the lady about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, (witness then gave the history of the prescription, and said that young Bower had told him that he (Bower) had make a mistake in reading the prescription; had read "atropia," instead of "assafœtida;" prescription was shown the witness at Bowers' drug store, and he read it correctly—assafœtida, not atropia.)

Dr. H. C. Paist, No. 524 N. Sixth street, testified—Was told in the afternoon that Dr. De Young had been after me; that a lady had been poisoned through a mistake at Bower's drug store; went to the store and asked Joseph Bower what had happened; he showed me the prescription of Dr. De Young; he asked me to read it; I read it "assafœtida," not "atropia;" could make out the prescription with tolerable ease; I asked him "What of it?" he told me that he had put atropia in it instead of assafœtida; I said it was a fearful mistake, and asked him how it happened; he couldn't tell me; only that on the bottom of the prescription he saw "sixty cents" marked, and knowing that to be the price of the prescription containing such an amount of atropia, and knowing also that Dr. De Young had the name of prescribing large doses, I compounded it in good faith, and if the woman does not recover it will certainly drive me wild; went to the house, and found three physicians attending to her; was there about an hour, and give it as my opinion that there was a possibility of her recovery.

Dr Linzey, No. 507 N. Sixth street, corroborated the foregoing testimony.

Dr. Ralph M. Townsend, No. 1270 Tenth street testified—Was called from the Jefferson College Hospital about 11 30 o'clock Tuesday morning along with Drs Gross and Andrews; took with us a hypodermic syringe; reached the house shortly before 12 o'clock; found the lady laboring under the effect of some narcotic poison; was in a comatose state, breathing hard, pulse 160; injections of sulphate of morphia were given; at 12 o'clock we commenced artificial respiration, with the aid of powerful stimulus from batteries and injections of beef tea and whisky, kept this up until about 8 o'clock in the evening; she then had a pulse of 100 and was breathing voluntarily; Professor Gross then suggested that veratria ointment should be applied along the spine; this stimulated the patient and about 11 o'clock consciousness seemed to return; she rolled her eyes and exclaimed, "Oh my God, you are hurting me;" would draw up both legs and arms in response to flagellations by little bundles of switches; about 11 o'clock she could swallow; in half an hour afterwards however, she appeared to become suffocated, and though we resorted to our remedies again, she died.

Dr. Charles Carter, resident physician of the Northern Dispensary, No. 608 Spring Garden street, testified—About 11 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday Dr. De Young, in a state of agitation, called on me and wanted a stomach-pump; was then sent for by some member of the family, but before going thought of the antidotes for the poison, and intended to send them down to the house; repaired to the house with a solution of morphia and a syringe; found the patient laboring under a great stupor; her teeth were firmly set; she swallowed an emetic with difficulty; Dr. Lewis soon came in, and I suggested the administering of the injection of morphia; he administered it through the hypodermic syringe; the other doctors then came in; I got a galvanic battery; this was applied with the other means of respiration; these resources were kept up until I left; think the patient was laboring under a poison; her tongue was dry, as also her mouth; from the fact that she recovered partially at one time, I would reject the idea that she died from any disease; she had the symptoms of being poisoned.

Dr. Shapleigh made a *post mortem* examination of the body and testified. There were livid spots on the body; the pupils were somewhat dilated; I found the blood vessels of the brain congested; the vessels of the spinal cord were congested in like manner; the lungs and liver were also congested; there were some appearances of irritation of the stomach, not very well marked; the blood was in a fluid condition; the substance of the brain and spinal cord were softened; this, I think, was a post-mortem effect; after poisoning by atropia decomposition sets in early; the proofs obtained from a post-mortem examination in a case of poisoning by a narcotic like atropia must always be of a negative character; I found the appearances in this case such as, in my opinion, are compatible with a supposition that death had ensued from an overdose of atropia; atropia is the active principle of atropia belladonna, the deadly nightshade, rarely used internally and only in minute doses; in large doses it is a deadly poison; having listened to the evidence of the physicians who were in attendance, my opinion is, founded upon their evidence, corroborated by the post-mortem afterwards, that she came to her death from poison—atropia.

Henry A. Bower, northeast corner of Sixth and Green streets, testified—The drug store is mine; originally the prescription was prepared by myself; afterwards by my son, Joseph H. Bower; he is not a graduate; he never put up the prescription before; I was absent from the place at the time; when I came back I learned of the accident; my son has gone to Jersey; he was very much excited.

THE VERDICT.

The jury, after deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—

From the evidence elicited before your jury, they find that Mrs. Sophia Hecht sent to the drug store of Henry A. Bower, northeast corner of Sixth and Green streets, on Tuesday morning, November 3, 1868, to have a prescription compounded, calling for four cathartic pills, which had been renewed several times before. These pills were taken by the deceased; soon after severe and alarming symptoms came on, physicians were called, when it was discovered that Joseph H. Bower, who had charge of the store in the absence of his father, Henry A. Bower, had by a mistake, while compounding the prescription, substituted atropia, a deadly poison for assafœtida.

We therefore find that the said Sophia Hecht came to her death from a narcotic poison known as atropia.

We also most severely censure Henry A. Bower for allowing an incompetent person to compound perscriptions at his store, and deprecate the practice of renewing prescriptions from file.

OUTRAGES BY DEMOCRATIC ROUGHS UPON A REPUBLICAN CITIZEN.—Mr. John Shirley, of the firm of Shirley & Koons, doing business at No. 204 Church street, has lately been persecuted by a number of roughs for being a staunch Republican. Mr. Shirley resides at No. 1202 Christian street, and during the campaign just over he excited the enmity and vituperation of a lot of Copperheads for making a display of Republican banners, and for an unwavering steadfastness to the principles of Republicanism. During the past few weeks the Second ward rougus bedaubed his dwelling with paint, tar, etc., broke in the windows and disfigured it in divers ways. Last night four men went to the house of Mr. Shirley, so disguised as to be unrecognizable, and rang the bell. The owner being absent, the servant answered the call, and no sooner opened the door than the masked ruffians rushed into the hall and maltreated the young lady. Ascertaining that Mr. Shirley was not at home, they left after doing all they could to damage the furniture. It was very evident from the manner of the quartette, the tenor of their language, and masks, that an assassination of Mr. Shirley was intended.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

A Treaty with Italy—Return of Secretary Seward—The Surratt Case Ended.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

The President

has proclaimed the treaty between the United States and the King of Italy for the surrender to each of the contracting parties of persons who shall have been convicted of or charged with any of

The following Crimes:—

Murder, attempt to commit murder, the crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel; the crimes of burglary, forgery, fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public moneys. The provisions of the treaty shall not apply to any crime or offense of a political character, and the person or persons delivered, except for the crimes enumerated, shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked. This treaty is to continue in force five years.

The Butler Zouaves

a colored organization, fired a salute of fifty guns this morning in honor of the re-election of Benjamin F. Butler to Congress, and afterwards paraded the streets with their cannon.

Secretary Seward

has returned to Washington.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day,

The Case of John H. Surratt

came up, the motion being to dismiss the appeal of the District Attorney from the decision of Judge Wylie in the Criminal Court, sustaining the plea of the statute of limitations made by the accused, and discharging the prisoner. The Court, Judges Cartter, Oliver, and Wylie, dismissed the appeal, on the ground that there was no precedent for sustaining an appeal in a case after judgment had been rendered in a criminal court in favor of the defendant. This is

The End

the Surratt case.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Stocks unsettled and excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 101¾; Reading, 93; Canton Co., 46; Erie, 33⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 105⅝; Cleveland and Toledo 9½; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern 80¾; New York Central, 118¾; Illinois Central, 140; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s 86; Hudson River, 121½; 5-20s, 1862, 1¼; do. 1864, 104¾; do. 1865, 105; do. new, 107½; 10-40s, 103⅝. Gold, 132⅞. Money, 7@8 per cent. Exchange, 9½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Cotton dull at 25½c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c. Sales of 8000 barrels State at $5.70@7 50; Ohio, $7 15@9 15; Western at $5.70@7 50; Southern, 7 90@13 40; California, $6.75@10. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c. Corn dull; sales of 29,000 bushels at $1 11@1 16½. Oats heavy; sales of 18,000 bushels at at 77c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $26.75@26.85. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 25c. Flour, more doing, but prices are unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull and receipts small; old white, $1@1.05; yellow, $1@1.06. Oats dull and nominal. Rye dull and nominal. Pork quiet at $29.50@30. Bacon active; rib sides 17½c. clear do., 18c. Shoulders, 13¾@14c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 18c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—In the matter of the application for the discharge of the two McBrides, the two Grevelands, and Holland, who have been in prison since July last, awaiting trial upon the charge of the murder of Michael Gallon, it being claimed that they were entitled to be discharged under the two term rule of the act of 1785, Mr. Mann, by the request of District Attorney Sheppard, came into Court and opposed the motion. He said that the views frequently given by himself to the Court and the construction always put by the Court upon the act of 1785 were that its provisions in regard to the discharge of prisoners were not mandatory, but gave a discretion to the judges. And this discretion the Court had never hesitated to exercise. When this law was passed the terms of the Court were quarterly, and consequently a man committed to prison to answer at the next term might lie there nearly three months before the beginning of the next term, then three months before the expiration of that, his first term, and finally three months before the expiration of the third term. By this arrangement he might be confined nearly nine months without trial and without right to discharge. The law was intended to prevent malicious delays, and release, after six or nine months' imprisonment, was the extent of the remedy. But now, by the different rearrangements of the terms, the law was made to apply to terms of two months' duration, the act of 1867 making the last innovation into the order of terms, not abbreviating the time when the prisoner might claim his discharge. But the law was only permissive and was to prevent malicious delays. Therefore, where a postponement of a trial was made by the Commonwealth's officer for what in the honest exercise of his discretion appeared to be a proper cause, where there was an entire absence of everything like malice, the prisoner could not demand his discharge. This case has not been tried because the Commonwealth's officer had thought it best not to take it up during the hot season; in fact, it was the request of the bar that an Oyer and Terminer should not be held during the warm season; moreover, the Court had been compelled to take a recess in order to have the room cleansed; the public interests demanded it. Such reasons as these had combined to prevent the trial, and no improper motive whatever entered into it. But here the commitment was in June to answer at the next term, which, as the terms within the meaning of this act consisted of two months, and were not interfered with by the act of 1867, would begin in August, and the second term from that would begin in October and end in November; therefore, under the commitment the Commonwealth would have until the close of this month to try the cause.

In the course of the argument Mr. Mann read from the record of this court in 1784, in which were found such penalties as twenty-one lashes, so many hours in the pillory, the nailing of one's ears to a post, and the cutting of them off.

Mr. Sheppard, in addition to Mr. Mann's argument, said that he had examined the reported cases on the subject, and had found none that would call upon the Court to grant this motion under the circumstances, but had found those that would well warrant its refusal. Where the panel of jurors had been quashed at two successive terms this was considered an act for the benefit of the community; the prisoner was a member of that community and his assent was implied, and, therefore, his discharge refused. So where the order of business prevented the trial. The law, he thought, was not mandatory but simply permissive, and that where the postponement was not from proper causes.

At the request of Mr. O'Byrne the argument was continued until to-morrow.

DARING BURGLARS.—Early last evening, Mr. Brown, who carries on the fur-making business at No. 434 Lombard street, went down into his cellar, and there found a man, who said that he had entered the place to sleep. Mr. Brown gave him some money, and the other left. After Mr. Brown and his wife had retired for the night—they slept in a room just back of the store—the front shutters were pried open, and the place entered by burglars. Some $500 worth of manufactured furs, consisting of squirrel and mink collars, muffs, etc., were stolen. Neither Mr. Brown nor his wife were awakened by the thieves, and by their sensations on rising this morning they judge that while sleeping they must have been stupefied by chloroform.

ROBBERY IN DAYLIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a man entered the tailor store of E. Reistle, No. 338 North Fifth street, during the absence of the proprietor, and finding only a boy in the place, knocked him down, and then seizing a valuable overcoat, decamped. The lad was badly hurt by the blow. The thief escaped.

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LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Anticipated Early Return of General Grant—He Desires No Public Demonstration—The U. P. R. R.

Reported Mill Between Giant Pugilists.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

General Grant

has written a letter to a friend in this city stating that while he is greatly indebted to those who propose giving him

A Public Reception

on his arrival here, he prefers that no demonstration be made. He does not state when he will return, but his friends expect him

Next Week.

It is probable some sort of a demonstration will be made after Grant has been here for a week or two; but, in accordance with his wishes, none will take place on his arrival.

The Commission

of three engineers recently selected by the President to inspect the Union Pacific Railroad was appointed at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior on account of numerous communications, official and unofficial, received by him in reference to the character of the work, and representing that no regard had been paid to the requirement that the road should be made a first-class one. The purpose of the Commission is to inquire how much of the road ought to be accepted by the Government as coming up to the standard required by law, before the payment of a subsidy. It is said the President will soon appoint a similar Commission to examine all other branches of the Pacific Railroad asking and receiving subsidies from the Government.

FROM NEW YORK.

Reported Prize-Fight Between Wormald and O'Baldwin.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 6.—A doubtful report just received here states that Wormald and O'Baldwin fought a battle early on the morning of election day in Putnam county, but few persons being present. Soon after the fight commenced Wormald hit O'Baldwin a terrible blow, cutting his face open from the chin to the ear. O'Baldwin rallied soon after, and by a heavy and well-directed blow won the fight. The parties then left the field, and procuring carriages, intercepted the night express down train on the Hudson River Railroad, at either Garrison or Fishkill, where they took passage in a dining-room car for New York. After the fight was over one of the backers of O'Baldwin got into an altercation and was dealt a terrible blow in the face by Joe Coburn. The greatest vigilance was exercised by the fighters to ward off any suspicion of the fight, and they succeeded well.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The extreme monetary stringency continues. Governments are active and excited. The Assistant Treasurer denies selling bonds. There is a panic in railway shares.

The Brooklyn Skating Rink fell this morning, injuring John B. Cort, John Cunningham, Owen O'Hara, David Crocker, and John Kennedy.

It is now said that Hodges (Republican) is elected to the Assembly from Brooklyn, instead of his opponent, a Democrat. The Board of Supervisors will meet officially to count the votes on Tuesday next.

The Republicans elect an Assemblyman in the district of Ulster county, making the Republican majority 24.

It is thought that Hawkins, Republican, will be elected to the Legislature from Richmond county. Staten Island makes still another gain, and gives the Republicans a majority of 25 in that body.

THE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.

WEST CHESTER, Nov. 6.—Chester county official—Grant, 9178; Seymour, 6490. Majority 2688.

FOREIGN.

Reverdy Johnson Criticised—A Dreadful Railway Collision.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Standard*, Conservative organ, ascribes the disparagement of Reverdy Johnson by the Radicals here to his admiration of England.

Accounts have been received to-day of a dreadful railway collision which occurred yesterday near Newham, in Wales. Several persons were killed and many injured.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Governor Crawford, of Kansas, has resigned, and has been commissioned colonel of the new regiment of cavalry raised by the State for service against the Indians. The Lieutenant-Governor will act as Governor during the remainder of the term.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R..........119	Chi. and N. W. pref. 79¼
N. Y. and E. R........ 39	Chi. and R. I. R......102½
Ph. and Rea. R....... 93¾	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 109½
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 80½	Gold........................132½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.. 82½	Market panicky.
Chi. and N. W. com 76½	

SALUTES IN HONOR OF THE GREAT VICTORY.—Last evening the Cameron Club and the Twenty-sixth Ward Grant and Colfax Club each fired 100 salutes in honor of the great Republican victory on Tuesday last. There was a large crowd present, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s........ 10⅞	100 sh Read R........b30.. 47⅝
$2000 Elmira R 7s..2d.. 94	100 do..........c.. 46⅞
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s.... 86	100 do..........b30.. 47⅛
1... sh Clinton Coal........ 8	100 do..........b10.. 47 81
10 sh Minehill.......s5.. 58	50 do..........trf.. 47
40 sh Hestonville........ 11	100 do..........c.. 46⅞
28 sh Penna R.c&p..c.. 52½	100 do.....2d&in.. 47
10 sh Phil & E........c.. 28⅜	100 do..........b30.. 47⅜
100 do.................. 24⅞	100 do.................. 46 8
3 sh Lit Sch R.......... 41½	100 do.................. 46⅞
100 sh Cata Pf.......... 28⅞	400 do.......ls.b30.. 47⅜
100 do.................. 28⅞	100 do.................. 47
64 sh Read R.......b15.. 47	100 do.................. 47
100 do............b60.. 48	100 do.....2d&in.. 47⅛
100 do.................. 46⅞	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Phil & E 6s........ 86⅞	200 sh Reading.......ls.. 47⅛
$5000 Pa R 2 m 6s...b5.. 96	1100 do.......ls.b30.. 48
50 sh U & Am.............178	100 do.................. 47⅛
20 sh Penna R...c&p.. 53	100 do.................. 47½
100 do.............c&p.. 52¾	5 sh Mor C Pf.......... 72
[illegible] sh Minehill..s5wn.. 7[illegible]	100 sh Sch N Pf........ 20
100 sh Cata Pf.......b40.. 29¼	

—The Southern crops this year are placed at four hundred millions.

—Buffaloes may be killed from the car windows on the Pacific Railroad.

MILLINERY GOODS.
NOVEMBER TRADE.
A FULL LINE.
RIBBONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VELVETS, SATINS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
AND ALL OTHER MILLINERY ARTICLES.
PRICES REDUCED.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
VELVETS AND SATINS CUT BIAS.
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11 6 fmw6t No. 431 MARKET Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Expenses of the Government During October—The Public Debt Statement—Revenue Appointments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Governmental Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The following are the expenses of the Government for the month of October:—Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign, $4.176,000; interest on public debt, $1,381.000; War Department, $8.720,000; Navy Department, $4,025,000; Internal Department, $3,062,000. Total, $21,364,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury

to-day confirmed the appointment of Henry G. Hoyt to be Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of November, 1868:—

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent, bonds........	$221,584,600	
Six per cent. bonds 1881....	283,677,900	
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds....	1,6[illegible],312,250·00	
		$2,107,577,950·00

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Certificates at 3 per cent...	58,325,000·00	
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent........	14.000,000·00	
		72,350,000·00

Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment

Three-year 7·30 notes due August 15 1867 June, and July 15, 1868........	$2,936,950 00	
Compound Interest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, December 5, 1867, and May 15, August 1 Sept 1 and 15, and Oct. 1 and 16, 1868........	5,123,310·00	
Texas Indemnity Bonds...	256,000 00	
Treasury Notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto........	151,611·14	
Bonds, April 15 1842, Jan. 28 1847 and March 31, 1848,	487,500·00	
Treasury Notes March 3, 1863........	445,492·00	
Temporary Loan........	314,860	
Certificates of Indebtedness........	13,000 00	$9,753,723 64

Debt Bearing no Interest.

United States Notes........	$356,021,073·00	
Fractional Currency........	33,413,925 42	
Gold Certificates of Deposit........	19,716,840·00	
		$409,151,838·42
Total debt........		$2,598,833,572 06
6 per cent lawful money bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies....		$42,194,000·00
Total debt........		$2,641,027,573·06
Amount in Treasury, coin	$103,407,985 77	
" " currency	10,465,033 47	
		$113,873,019·24
Debt (less amount in Treasury)........		$2,527,159,552 82

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in this Department, on November 1 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Professor of Military Science.

By direction of the President, Major E. S. Latimer, 19th Infantry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault, Minnesota.

General Reynolds Relieved.

General orders have been issued from the Army headquarters, in pursuance of the order of the President, relieving General Reynolds from command of the Fifth military district, and directing General Canby to turn over his present command to the officer next in command to himself, and proceed to Austin, Texas, to relieve Brevet Major-General Reynolds.

War Department Circular.

The following order from the War Department has been published:—

"Soldiers may, for certain offenses not strictly military, be sentenced by general court-martial to confinement in a penitentiary. If any State in a military department has made provision by law for confinement in a penitentiary thereof of prisoners under sentence by court-martials of the United States, the department commander may designate such penitentiary as a place of execution of any such sentence to penitentiary confinement; but if no such provision has been made by any State in the department, the record will be forwarded to the Secretary of War for designation of a prison.

"The authority which has designated the place of confinement, or higher authority can change the place of confinement, or mitigate, or remit the sentence. The same rules apply to prisoners sentenced by military commissions, so long as the law under which the military commission acted is in force, but when that law ceases to be operative, the President alone can change the place of imprisonment, or mitigate or remit the sentence."

The City Return Judges.

Continued from the Third Edition.

At about half past two o'clock the committee returned and Mr. Butler reported that they had consulted Judge Allison, who would not give a decision on the point, but he said he could not ask the Return Judges to accept these divisions where fraud was so apparent, unless compelled to do so by the law.

The work of counting the vote was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

Wards.	Auditor-General, October, 1868. Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Majority.	President. November, 1868. Total Vote.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Majority.
1...	2408	2109	299R	4322	2425	1897	528R
2...	2545	3549	1004D	6071	2599	3472	873D
3...	1332	2499	1167D	*3981	1177	1904	727D
4...	1134	2852	1718D	*2430	889	1541	652D
5...	1143	2230	1087D	3272	1155	2117	962D
6...	1116	1701	585D	2716	1107	1609	502D
7...	2598	2126	472R	4566	2663	1903	760R
8...	1695	1629	66R	3247	1740	1507	233R
9...	1973	1822	151R	3642	1973	1669	304R
10...	2838	1746	1092R	4537	2960	1577	1383R
11...	1100	2071	971D	3028	1097	1931	966D
12...	1459	1739	280D	3060	1435	1625	190D
13...	2310	1876	434R	5041	2348	1693	655R
14...	2647	1953	694R	4474	2699	1775	924R
15...	4333	3443	890R	7751	4531	3224	1308R
16...	1666	2143	277D	3830	1853	1977	124D
17...	1520	2760	1240D	4331	1465	2866	1401D
18...	3172	2258	914R	5227	3189	2038	1151R
19...	3472	3080	392R	6318	3482	2836	646R
20...	4828	4451	377R	9127	4971	4156	815R
21...	1542	1172	370R	2628	1585	1039	490R
22...	2572	1674	898R	5073	2585	1488	1097R
23...	2274	1767	507R	3966	2284	1682	602R
24...	2099	2013	86R	4017	2122	1895	227R
25...	1281	1919	638D	3111	1274	1837	563D
26...	3252	2354	898R	5438	3277	2161	1116R
27...	1206	1024	182R	2163	1211	952	259R
28...	918	848	70R	1688	915	773	142R
Tot'l	60633	60808 60633	8967D 8792R	1,16158	60985 55173	55173	
Maj..	....	175	175D		5812		
Agg.	....	121441	....		116158		

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.—
WASHINGTON D C., Nov. 5, 1868.
On the petition of WARREN HOLDEN, of Philadelphia Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, for an improvement in BOOT AND SHOE STRETCHERS:
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 5th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. ELISHA FOOTE,
11 6 f 3t Commissioner of Patents.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING in the latest Paris styles. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 CHESNUT street. 11 4 12t